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BOLIVIA MAY GAIN PACIFIC ZONE AND PORT FROM CHILE

Belief Growing in South America That Outlet Will Be Granted to Ocean Through Territory Involved in Tacna Dispute

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEUNOS AIRES, Argentina—South American newspapers are emphasizing the interesting position taken by Bolivia in its controversy with Chile as brought out at the recent meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. Declarations made to newspaper correspondents in Geneva by the Bolivian delegates throw light on the intentions that the Bolivian Government had when petitioning for a revision of the Chilean-Bolivian Treaty of 1904. The Bolivian Government definitely separates two questions: the revision of the treaty, and the necessity for an outlet to the Pacific, questions which Bolivia wishes to have settled immediately.

At the present time, the importance of the declaration of the Bolivian delegation lies in the fact that it shows that Bolivia's real intention is to try to make the Assembly of the League study and resolve, according to historical and political antecedents, the question relating to an immediate outlet to the Pacific, with a port of her own. It naturally follows that the whole affair greatly depends upon the solution of the Tacna and Arica problem.

Chile May Grant Port

It is becoming more and more generally believed in South America that Chile, after all, may agree to grant Bolivia a zone with a port, and it is considered certain that this concession will not be made at a point that would make it a source of contention in Chile's own territory. It is believed, therefore, that if such a zone is granted it could be situated only on the northern frontier of Chile. As this frontier depends on the manner in which the question of Tacna and Arica is solved, the negotiation for a Bolivian port cannot be arranged until that question is settled. In this way, the whole Pacific conflict returns to its former status, and all the elements which work around it more or less intermittently will again come into play. It is believed in South America that Bolivia will try to find some solution for this problem before next year's League of Nations meeting in order to prevent the Assembly of the League from making any declaration.

A very important feature in the present status is the fact that Peru not only refrained from joining Bolivia in renewing the petition for the revision of the treaty with Chile, but did not even send a delegation to the League Assembly, and this in face of the fact that the Chilean Government is doing all in its power to force a solution of the Tacna and Arica question as soon as possible.

There have been continuous rumors in South America, including Peru, that in failing to attend this year's meeting Peru was following a policy by which she hopes to obtain the intervention of the United States, but there has been no Peruvian declaration whatever to authorize such a supposition.

Incorrect Monroe Doctrine

Although Mr. Edwards, representing Chile, spoke before the League on the Monroe Doctrine, there is nothing in Chile's attitude to lead to the supposition that, by referring to this doctrine, Mr. Edwards was thinking of an American intervention. It also must be kept in mind that even some of the best known statesmen in South America have only a vague idea of what North Americans mean by the Monroe Doctrine, and they constantly refer to it as a possible solution for all sorts of controversies to which it could not possibly apply.

Chile has also gone on record in favor of obligatory arbitration, for the Chilean Government expressed its adhesion to the changes in the pact proposed by the Argentine delegation at the first assembly. This provided for obligatory arbitration for all differences of opinion, no matter of what kind, which might arise among the members and which they had not been able to settle diplomatically, with the exception of those questions which might affect the constitutional conditions of the states in dispute.

As Peru has always been inclined to submit the Tacna and Arica question to arbitration, there is a growing hope that this problem can be settled by the South American republics themselves, and it is very plain that Bolivia is the only one of the countries involved which is now willing to let the decision rest with a European organization or one that is subject to as much European influence as the League of Nations. But Bolivia wants the League to help her get a port on the Pacific, she having signed away all her rights to such ports in the treaty with Chile which ended the nitrate war.

RAYMOND POINCARÉ IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Raymond Poincaré, who is on a short visit to London along with Madame Poincaré, lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace today.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY DECREASING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Newspapers comment complacently tonight on the continued decline of the unemployment figures in Germany, as revealed in the latest official reports. As against 233,000 unemployed in Germany in August, there were not more than 190,000 early in October.

The "Vessische Zeitung" ascribes the present boom in German trade to orders from abroad due to the depreciated German currency and the anxiety of the German Republic to make purchases before prices rise. Various Conservative organs comment ironically on the contrast in unemployment between "victorious" Britain and the United States and conquered Germany.

EGYPTIANS DESIRE FULL INDEPENDENCE

Negotiations Continue Whether British Troops Shall Be Maintained at Strategic Points in Egypt or Based on Canal Zone

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The negotiations that for some time have been proceeding between the British Government and the representatives of the Egyptian people, headed by Sir A / Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, are creating food for considerable thought in British official circles.

It is not too much to say that the discussions have now practically resolved themselves into the question as to whether the British garrisons at strategic points shall be maintained in Egypt or whether the military force which may be deemed necessary to protect the foreigners in Egypt and at the same time guard the lines of communications shall be based on the Suez canal alone.

While the Egyptian Government remains firm in its assertions that the force in the canal zone is alone sufficient, the British military experts hold altogether different views. Therefore even though the British Foreign Office were willing to meet the Egyptian demands, there still must remain military considerations to be weighed.

Delegates May Have to Leave

The contingency has to be faced that unless concessions are made on one side or the other, there is danger yet of the negotiations breaking down. Sir Adly Pasha has the support of the intelligentsia and moderates in Egypt and also the respect of the Nationalists, but even this support would in no way be sufficient—in view of popular opinion in that country—to permit him signing an agreement accepting the continuance of the British garrisons.

Unless some agreement on this subject of garrisons can be reached, it is almost certain that the delegation will have to return to Egypt and let the people decide for themselves. Although there is an indication that the British Foreign Office would be willing to agree to the proposal that the Crown forces should be confined to the canal area, military opinion is to the effect that such an agreement would be strategically unsound. One of the reasons advanced is that such a force would be dependent on the upper waters of the Nile for its water supply, and would therefore in a measure be dependent on the good offices of the Egyptian Government.

Position of the Mixed Courts

Meantime, with the exception of France, Greece and Holland, all the capitulatory powers have agreed to an indefinite extension of the mixed courts as from tomorrow. The fact that the three named powers have not yet notified their acceptance is in no way significant of a disagreement but is merely looked upon in official circles as due to some unforeseen delay. There is little doubt, however, that they will fall into line with the rest of the powers in this matter.

These mixed courts, where each country tried its own nationals, were to have ended on Wednesday, but owing, it is stated, to the delay in the negotiations in London it has been decided to extend their operation subject to one year's notice of the termination of the courts by the Egyptian Government. But this, it is pointed out, even though full independence were granted to Egypt, the courts must continue for a time and with them naturally whatever measure of protection that would be deemed necessary.

This, it is considered, would also apply to the military posts and garrisons. Therefore, even though the Egyptian contention were agreed to and it was decided to withdraw the British garrisons, for at least the next year or two these forces would be available in an emergency.

A definite decision on this important matter regarding Egypt will, it is stated, be reached within two weeks, otherwise the delegation will in all probability return to their country to obtain a vote of confidence.

DEFIANCE ISSUED TO COAL INJUNCTION

Mr. Gompers Says Mingo Order May Fill Jails With "Liberty-Loving Men"—Puts Power in Hands of Radicals, He Thinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a bitter denunciation of the recent action of Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, enjoining further union Labor activities in the West Virginia coal fields, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday put the organization on record as supporting the United Mine Workers in their stand against the injunction issued on Monday, a form of control which for years past has been anathema to union leaders.

Mr. Gompers issued a formal statement outlining the chief objections to the injunction, and in a conference with the press he pointed out what he considers the serious and far-reaching effects of such action by an official of the United States judiciary.

"The action of Judge Anderson in handing down a decision of such a character will make it impossible to have a patriotic American organization of working people," he declared. "Such action is taking power out of the hands of the rational and orderly Labor movement and delivering it over to radicals. It is a practical outlawing of the efforts of Labor to bring about improvements in its life and work in the orderly and well-regulated way in which they have been conducted for 40 years. Judge Anderson is definitely and surely following a policy which would render the conservative, constructive men in the Labor movement of absolutely no use to the working people of the country. If workers are prevented from organizing in regular unions, they will make short shrift of the constructive leaders, and will follow other leaders in a course not so rational."

Apprehension Over Result

There is no way that will lead so surely to a state of disorder and violence among workers who are determined to improve their condition as that of forbidding them to follow the means now open to them to express themselves in lawful union activities, it was held by Mr. Gompers. Although the full extent of this latest blow at the unions has not yet become evident, he expressed great apprehension over the possible result.

"Judge Anderson has thrown the whole power of his position against the working men and women of the country. This attempt at repressive legislation can have only bad results."

The reason given by Judge Anderson for issuing the injunction against further attempts by the United Mine Workers to unionize the West Virginia field, that miners and operators were engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, was characterized by Mr. Gompers as a deliberate evasion of the real issue, the right of workers to organize for the protection of their interests. This right, he pointed out, was guaranteed to workers by the Clayton law and the right to freedom from judicial injunctive process was set forth in the section declaring that, "No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States . . . in any case between the employer and employees growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application."

Strike Right Guaranteed

In the same section the right to strike, which is claimed by the miners, is guaranteed, Mr. Gompers pointed out, as follows:

"No such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working."

According to the declaration of Mr. Gompers, the injunction just granted does violence to this entire section of the Clayton law.

"The Bill of Rights gives men the constitutional freedom to organize and the Clayton act gives them the guarantee of statute law. Judge Anderson sweeps away both of these guarantees as if they were but the merest scraps of paper.

"Injunctions will not stop organization of the workers. Organization of the workers will rise superior to injunctions. Judge Anderson may fill jails with liberty-loving men, but he cannot and will not destroy the cause for which they give their liberty. Does any man imagine that working people, in the year 1921, are going to cease from organizing?"

Asked to comment on the second phase of the injunction, that which forbids the payment of union dues by the check-off system, Mr. Gompers said that the system had been mutually agreed upon, and had been in use for 20 years without occasioning trouble.

Miners Start Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—One thousand miners employed at the Wabash and Sugar Valley mines near Terre Haute went on an unauthorized strike yesterday, it was said, in protest against the injunction issued in the United States District Court by Judge A. B. Anderson.

Strained relations exist between the miners of this field and the district and international officers because of the stand of President Lewis against President Howat of the Kansas miners.

District headquarters took no action against the miners who struck, although it was admitted the strike was not authorized. While no authority to call a strike had been received at the Indiana District No. 11 headquarters last night, officials said that such an order was looked for. It was forecast that all of the 238 mines in the Indiana field would be idle in a few days if the operators observe the order of Judge Anderson and decline to continue the check-off system.

HUNGARY READY TO FORCE ABDICATION

Horthy Government Expected to Issue Proclamation Forfeiting the Rights of the Hapsburgs to Succeed to the Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Tuesday)—The Horthy government is determined to carry out the wishes of the entente regarding former King Charles' abdication, which the former king refuses to give personally. The government will issue shortly a proclamation announcing the forfeiture by the Hapsburgs of their former rights to the succession and will ask the National Assembly to ratify its decision.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—There is still much fermentation in Tzecho Slovakia and Jugo Slavia, and delicate negotiations are necessary to prevent unfortunate incidents as a sequel to former King Charles' dash for the throne. The neighbors of Hungary are dissatisfied with the delay in the abdication of the Hapsburg and are demanding other guarantees. The whole dynasty of the Hapsburgs must be pronounced ineligible for central European thrones.

There have been many démarches. Rumania has shown considerable diplomatic activity, and it is now declared that the Allies and members of the little entente are in accord as to preventing the return of any Hapsburg. But the Allies disapprove strongly the impatient threats of the little entente. Independent action is denounced, and the Council of Ambassadors must be left to settle this affair.

The latest information indicates the probability of the little entente accepting the warning, but it is necessary to make clear that in France there has been condemnation of the warlike attitude of the little entente after Admiral Horthy had defeated former King Charles. Dr. Benès has taken the lead in making the demands which, in view of the Hungarian danger, do not seem superfluous.

Among the demands are those of total disarmament. There is the menace of the Jugo-Slavs occupying Baranya, and the Tzechs seizing the northern mines. In view, however, of the disapprobation of the Allies, Dr. Benès is now less peremptory. It is understood that 15 days is allowed to Admiral Horthy to fulfill the exigencies of the little entente.

IRISH PEACE PARLEYS AGAIN CONTINUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons last night is universally approved in today's London editorials. The Belfast Unionist papers approve the Premier's statement that the Ulster Parliament will be given full power within a few days. The Belfast Telegraph says, if this promise is carried out, it will go far to allay the growing anxiety and suspicion rendered by the protracted conference and Sinn Fein activity in Ire'and. The Belfast News Letter declares that if there is any effort to sacrifice the status or territory of the Ulster Parliament, then Sir James Craig's Government will resist it, while the Northern Whig foresees a breakdown of the London conference and says: "We shall at least have done then with shams, hypocrisies and maneuvering for position."

Mr. Lloyd George's serious reference to the possibility of the conference breaking down has resulted in newspapers here taking a less optimistic view of the conference.

The Irish peace parleys were resumed this morning at Downing Street between Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith and Erskine Childers with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead and Austen Chamberlain. This morning's meeting lasted only half an hour, and it was agreed that a further meeting should take place. The vital questions of Ulster and allegiance to the Crown are the obstacles which the Premier is trying to negotiate.

MR. VENISELOS IS UNOFFICIAL VISITOR

Former Greek Premier Declares Trip Is Not Connected With the Washington Conference—Now on His Way to California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The long expected visitor to the United States, Mr. Eleutherios Veniselos, is now on his way to Santa Barbara, where he expects to spend two or three months in enjoying the quiet rest and the comforts which California and its climate accord to its visitors. The visit of Mr. Veniselos to the United States has been made the object of mysterious political gossip. Much has been said and written about the true purpose of his coming and much more has been whispered and guessed. And yet, Mr. Veniselos himself has time and again stated that he has come to the United States "for the sole purpose of seeing the country of Washington and Lincoln," the country which he has learned to love and admire from afar.

The writer had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Veniselos in Paris two years ago, when the latter was negotiating in the French capital the two historic treaties of Neuilly and Sèvres, out of which "Greater Greece" was created. He had at the time received an official invitation from Mayor Hylan to visit the city of New York.

"I am sorry I cannot accept this invitation at present," Mr. Veniselos told the writer, "but I sincerely hope that some day my long-planned trip to America will be fulfilled. I have always wished to visit your country, and for many reasons. It is the country of great achievements. I have met its citizens in Greece and abroad and from their free and unaffected manners I have formed a mental vision of what America is like and I want to see it. Moreover, the American war of independence had such a profound influence on the whole world that one is bound to look with deep respect to that country and people who were first to inaugurate a system of government from the people, by the people, and for the people. I was planning to visit America in the spring of 1918, but the mobilization of the Greek forces and the progress of the war then necessitated my presence at home and in Europe, and I was, therefore, prevented from going. But go I will some day."

When the writer saw Mr. Veniselos in Paris last February, the Greek statesman smilingly said: "You see, the Greek people, after all, have done me a good turn. They knew I was tired and they gave me this great opportunity to rest and enjoy life. I am now a free citizen, a private individual, and I mean to enjoy this era of liberty. I will go to America; I will tour your wonderful country; I will meet your people, and I will stay with them for at least six months."

The fact of the matter is, therefore, that the coincidence of the great statesman's visit to America with the Washington Conference have nothing in common. Mr. Veniselos had decided on his American trip and the date of it, long before President Harding had summoned the Allies to the Washington Conference. Mr. Veniselos, however, is too experienced a statesman not to have seen that his trip, coming at this time, would be the subject of political speculation and gossip. He, therefore, did his very best to steal into the country unannounced and unnoticed. And in spite of the press watch dogs, he managed to keep everybody guessing as to whether the trip was canceled or not. His political friends in New York, the headquarters of the Liberal League, were not sure of his coming until he had actually sailed.

But Mr. Veniselos is a very cautious man and he had also, to some extent, taken care of this eventuality. His secretary at the Peace Conference who is his private secretary, Mr. K. P. Tsolainos, who on the morrow of his chief's marriage had taken leave of him, for the purpose of entering the active political life of Greece, had planned to pay a brief visit to this country. Mr. Veniselos advised him to sail ahead of him with instructions to try and stop all attempts on the part of his American and Greek friends for any kind of a reception. The former secretary did his best. But in spite of all these precautions, Mr. Veniselos was met at the Cunard pier by a crowd of American and Greek admirers well over 30,000. In fact there were four parades in honor of Mr. Veniselos that day.

Greek representatives had come from as far as San Francisco and Memphis, Tennessee, to pay their respects. A few hundred enterprising friends hired a boat and met the Aquitania at Staten Island. Flags and welcome inscriptions, bands and choruses, and flowers, wild, wholehearted cheering, tears of gladness and tender embraces, met him at the Cunard pier.

Justly, may it be said, that no more royal and spontaneous welcome has been given a visitor. It was not organized, neither was it official, but it was a glorious sight to see these thousands of enthusiasts rushing toward their "chief," wishing to see him from near, to touch him, to shake hands with him, to say something to him.

"I will never again do anything wrong with this hand," a Greek told the writer on the evening of October 21. "Do you see this hand of mine?" he continued, "it has shaken hands with the chief."

During the very short four days that Mr. Veniselos spent in New York the Hotel Ritz-Carlton became a regular place of worship. Thousands of visitors came and thousands of happy faces left the sanctum of the chief. They would come with flowers and gifts, with their wives and babes, ready to offer everything to the chief, and they would go away, after having communed with him, with bright and happy expressions.

The writer saw Mr. Veniselos on the third day of his stay in New York. "I have nothing of interest to say to the press," the statesman said, "and I wish to hasten to California so that the people may be convinced that I am here as a private citizen, with no mission of any kind. It is a glorious country, this great land of yours! From what little I have seen, I begin now to understand the greatness of America, and I want to see it all."

"And what do you think of the reception you got, Mr. President?" the writer ventured to ask.

"I am deeply moved of course, and I am very grateful to all my American and Greek friends for their kindness, but I do wish I could have managed to steal in quietly."

"You cannot do it, Mr. President," replied a Greek friend of his. "You do not belong to yourself, you belong to us."

And it is true that Mr. Veniselos will find out, and very soon, that he will not enjoy much quietness in America. Perhaps he will realize while in America, that Mr. Veniselos, the private citizen, passed away 32 years ago and that Mr. Veniselos, the statesman and the chief of the Greek race, is as much a fact today as he was a year ago.

SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERRED ON MALTA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VALETTA, Malta (Tuesday) — The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning on board H. M. S. Renown.

Accompanied by the Governor and staff, he entered the Hall of St. Michael and St. George and there read the King's message inaugurating the Parliament giving Malta a new type of government, somewhat similar to the self-government existing in the dominions, but subject to certain definite limitations or reservations in the interests of military security.

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VISCOUNT HALDANE FAVORS FRANKNESS AMONG DELEGATES

All Cards Should Be Placed Upward on the Conference Table at Washington, He Says—Education Remedy for War

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The coming Conference presages no arbitrament of the sword; it is an ordeal, not of battle, but of faith."—Colonel Harvey, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

"For summoning it, the world owes President Harding a debt of the sincerest gratitude, and we shall do our utmost to insure its success."—David Lloyd George.

"The mad international competition in armament can only be curbed by the success of the Conference which is to convene in Washington next week."—Claude A. Swanson, Senator from Virginia.

"While there must be adequate protection for nations as for individuals, farmers believe some method for avoiding war can be devised, and look upon this council as a significant and hopeful sign of the future."—Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farmer Organizations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—That the coming Washington Conference may prove a great event of history was the opinion expressed by Viscount Haldane in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Lord Haldane was Lord High Commissioner of Great Britain from 1912 to 1915, and is now a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He will always be best known, however, for the work he did while Secretary of State for War from 1905 to 1912 in evolving the plan for mobilization of the British Army, which worked so smoothly in the early days of the war in getting the British expeditionary forces across the Channel in time to join the French in staying the onward plunge of the German hordes.

"While I am always reluctant to express an opinion on delicate international matters which are under the consideration of responsible statesmen, who have better opportunities than I for weighing the evidence before them and coming to a wise decision," said Lord Haldane, "yet there undoubtedly emerge from the situation several broad questions which suggest themselves beforehand."

All Cards on the Table

Prominent amongst these, he continued, is the manner in which the Conference can best be conducted to produce the most permanent results. Some delicate points are better discussed privately, but in case of the Washington Conference, Lord Haldane would be glad if he could see all the cards placed face upward on the table. Many of the questions at issue may seem insoluble when taken individually, but when all the questions relating to the Far East are laid out together and taken as a whole, he feels sure that a wise solution can be arrived at.

"No problem is insoluble," he said. "It depends only on the measure of intelligence brought to bear on it. I am therefore in favor of every question being discussed openly in as much publicity as possible, and after all the difficulties have been thoroughly ventilated and discussed, an equitable solution is not unlikely to be found."

The question of the exclusion of Japanese settlers from British Columbia, California, Australia and New Zealand might be shaped with conditions, which would make it a less difficult one for the white residents of these regions, Lord Haldane declared if it were considered by the assembled delegates at a round table conference.

Equal Standard of Living

Japan could express her views before the international delegates, and protagonists for the exclusion of the yellow race could state their case. An open discussion of the arguments on both sides would bring about a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the delegates, which would probably result in a way out of the difficulty being found. One thing is certain, he stated, that some outlet, in regions which admit of it, ought to be found for Japan's ever-growing population. The final solution of the problem, he considers, is for the standard of living amongst the Japanese to attain to that of the white races.

After a modus vivendi has been found, whereby the policies of the different powers can be reconciled in the Far East, it will be a comparatively easy matter, Lord Haldane thought, to initiate a practical basis for disarmament. Japan, although having a smaller navy than either Great Britain or America, is actually in a relatively stronger position navally and militarily than any other power in the Far East. The great distance of England and America from Japan is sufficient in itself to give Japan's present naval forces a special strength.

Naval Theories Upset

Despite this, however, Japan is not likely to stress this point for the great war has upset all rules for naval blockade, and without sending a battleship across the Pacific the United States with a submarine base at the Philippine Islands could so harass Japan's valuable commerce that it would be to her interest to come to some agreement.

One of the lessons which every naval

power has learned from the war is that any country in possession of a considerable merchant marine will in future hesitate to challenge even a weaker navy.

Touching on America's attitude to the League of Nations, Lord Haldane said: "While we in Britain were disappointed when the United States was unable to see its way to take its place in the League of Nations, we feel that the initiative taken by President Harding in calling together the Washington Conference has done much to atone for that disappointment.

"It is a great thing that the chief nations of the world should meet together in Washington to discuss world problems and disarmament, if for nothing else than to educate the public to the possibility of all the nations getting together in a council to settle their differences.

Education of Democracies

"It is true," he continued, "that the Washington Conference, so far at least, has not the form of a permanent institution, but it is very clear to me, that it is the first step toward an enlarged League of Nations—the cause which all lovers of peace have at heart. The great remedy for world strife is undoubtedly the education of the democracies, for after all, all strife is the result of ignorance. I am, therefore, in season and out of season, a believer in adult education, whereby the benefits of the higher knowledge are brought to the working classes.

"In this way," said Lord Haldane in conclusion, "we hope to eliminate industrial strife by bringing the men to an at-one-ment of thought with the employers. To prepare the world for the question of universal peace, the masses must be educated along the same lines, so that they may have an abiding conviction of the possibility of maintaining amity among natons and a practical conception of a permanent council of nations either on the lines of President Harding's proposal, or it may be of a combination of that with a modified League of Nations."

French View of Conference

Reconstruction of China, Said by "Pertinax" to Be Essential

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The first serious analysis of the position and problems of the Washington Conference, sent by a French publicist from America, is an article of "Pertinax" in today's "Echo de Paris." He describes the mustering of the delegations and assistants, especially the Japanese and American, and the controversies in the press. He announces that European finances, though officially not on the agenda, will be taken up and that President Harding, Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge and Oscar Underwood have discussed the experts' report at length.

The reconstruction of an independent China is regarded as an essential matter of the Conference. America will demand the abolition of spheres of influence, which for the last 25 years have been gradually established by Russia, Japan, England and France, although the Japanese sphere has been chiefly augmented in the recent years of the war. Exceptions to the régime of no spheres of influence may be possible in respect of Liaotung, the rights of which expire in March, 1923, and possibly Kiaochow. But for Shantung there can be no compromise.

Revision of Concessions

All rights and concessions acquired since 1911, the date of the Chinese revolution, must be revised, as well as the interior concessions resulting from secret treaties, such as the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1850, which assures Japan virtual economic monopoly in Manchuria. Colonization will be forbidden, but the powers will cooperate in the reorganization of the country, working through the financial consortium formed in October 1920, and comprising British, French, Japanese and American banks.

The difficulty is that China may be incompetent to cooperate in her own restoration after the Chinese military potentates have for 10 years been selling national patrimony to all buyers, while the policy of Japan cannot be coerced. Such is the statement of the main questions by a European journalist.

Guarantees to France

Turning to matters which particularly interest France, namely, land disarmament, he says that President Harding and Mr. Hughes consider that guarantees should be given to France, but they are not clear about the character of the guarantees. France indeed cannot expect the collaboration and continued support of America, preoccupied with her own affairs and the affairs of the Far East.

"The maximum to hope from America," he says, "is that she will leave us to defend our interests as we think best. All serious testimony here agrees on that point. The enthusiasm created by the passage of Marshal Foch must not mislead us. The American people, in the reaction against armaments, want general pacification and will give guarantees for that reason. But what are guarantees worth given in such a spirit? Will they resist even the first disillusion which will seize the country when it realizes the immensity of the task in the Pacific?"

Interest in Germany

Conference May Prove of Enormous Economic Benefit to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—A notable change is now taking place in the attitude of the German press and the public toward the Washington Conference. The former scepticism and irritation, because no invitation had been extended to Germany is giving way to the belief that on economic grounds at least the Washington decisions may prove of enormous benefit to Germany. A contrary view is still finding expression in the reactionary organs.

The leading newspapers, representing business interests and high finance, treat the Conference with great respect. Hugo Stinnes' organ, "Allgemeine Zeitung," says that on the economic ground the Conference may undo the mischief done to the world by the Versailles Peace Treaty. Tonight the Berlin Stock Exchange Gazette insists that the fact that Germany is not taking part does not mean that the Conference has no signification for the fatherland.

This newspaper says that America and Britain are now beginning to realize that, unless the reparations burden is revised to the advantage of Germany, German goods will continue to be exported abroad, thanks to her depreciated currency, while the American and British workers remain unemployed.

It wonders whether America during the Washington Conference will be won over to the view of Britain that a mutual canceling of war debts is the best way of solving the present financial chaos. The Washington Conference will show whether the United States will agree to the canceling of debts, which, while it suggests a sacrifice, is really no sacrifice at all, in that it would ultimately be to America's advantage," concludes the Stock Exchange Gazette.

Advisers Chosen

President Harding Announces Personnel of Conference Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The personnel of the American delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament was completed yesterday by the naming of President Harding's advisory committee and of the technical advisers from the State, War and Navy departments.

The President's committee is larger than had been expected, 21 members. This was due in part to the inclusion of the Undersecretary of State, and assistant secretaries of the War and Navy departments, Henry P. Fletcher, J. M. Wainwright and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, respectively. Colonel Roosevelt also represents the large body of American men who served overseas during the war. The list is headed by George Sutherland, former senator from Utah, a distinguished lawyer and a close friend of President Harding. As was anticipated, Herbert Hoover is a member, and it is expected he will have an active part, especially in advising the American delegation regarding international, commercial and trade conditions. Admiral W. L. Rodgers represents the navy, and Stephen G. Porter, Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, the House of Representatives. Four women members are Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson of California, who has been successful in adjusting labor disputes and has been prominent in politics in that State; Mrs Eleanor Franklin Eagan, who has traveled extensively and written of political and social conditions in the Philippines, the Orient, Mesopotamia and other parts of the world; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts, who has been a worker for suffrage and interested in many public causes, and, as a member of the committee of the League of Women Voters Working for Disarmament, sent out letters to the women of other countries asking their cooperation, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and actively engaged in the effort to obtain a reduction of armament and the abolition of war.

Representative Delegations

Among others named, William Boyce Thompson of New York has been conspicuously identified with Republican political activities, and early in the war went to Russia with the Red Cross. Labor is represented by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers. The appointment of Mr. Gompers will make a link with the non-official advisory committee which was brought together through his initiative to foster interest in the subject of armament limitation. Harold M. Sewall, of Bath, Maine, as a member of a prominent shipping family of that place, has been in the diplomatic service, as a consul-general of Samoa, negotiated a treaty with the Germans, and as a Governor of Hawaii, received the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands.

Walter George Smith of Philadelphia is a lawyer and financier, and Carmi Thompson is well known in Ohio Republican circles. He was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The four Democratic members are Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana, who has been politically independent at times; Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, president of the National Board of Farm Organizations; Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, formerly United States Senator from that State, and Mr. Gompers.

Technical Delegates

The following are the members of the technical staff of the American delegation:

General—John Van A. Macmurray, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; D. C. Poole, chief of the Division of Russian Affairs, Department of State; Prof. E. T. Williams, former chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; J. Butler Wright, counselor of embassy; Leland Harrison, counselor of embassy; Edward Bell, counselor of embassy; Prof. G. H. Blakeslee, Clark University; W. S. Rogers, Department of State; Nelson T. Johnson, Department of State; E. L. Neville, Department of State; S. W. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; J. H. Dillinger, Department of Commerce; Prof. Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; William S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commission; Frederick K. Neilsen, solicitor in the Department of State; Chandler P. Anderson, former counselor, Department of State; J. Reuben Clark, former solicitor, Department of State; Prof. George G. Wilson, Harvard University.

Army and Navy

For the Army—Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, Col. John McA. Palmer, Col. B. H. Wells, Lieut.-Col. Stuard Heintzelman, Louis Cohen.

For the Navy—Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Rear Admiral Willian. A. Moffett, Capt. William V. Pratt, Capt. Frank H. Schofield, Capt. Luke McNamee, Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, L. W. Austin.

Armament a World Peril

Dr. Henry van Dyke Urges Moderation—America's Duty Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Why build superdreadnaughts against a war that may come in 20 years, when those very ships will be obsolete in 12 years?" demanded Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton University, formerly United States Minister to The Netherlands, at yesterday's session of the armament conference under the auspices of the National Reform Association. "President Harding and Secretary Hughes have made a fine program for the Conference. Let us begin with a naval holiday, and then go on as far as we can. If that leads us to a compact or association with other nations to protect peace, so much the better. It will stop the sowing of dragon's teeth and prepare the world for a better harvest."

Dr. van Dyke had told, at the beginning of his address, the old Greek story of Cadmus, who slew a dragon and planted its teeth.

"That is a story with a meaning," he said. "For a hundred years of more the nations have been sowing dragon's teeth by their policy of competitive armaments. They have raced with each other in producing vast armies and formidable fleets. They have spent billions of money on means of destruction, and loaded themselves with debt to inspire mutual terror. What harvest have they reaped? War after war, calamity after calamity, and now, in the twentieth century, the most dreadful of all, the bumper crop of death and desolation. That is what comes of sowing dragon's teeth. Why not stop it? All the heavy-laden world is asking that question, and the wise men are called to Washington to answer it.

Moderation in Defense

"It is not the question of absolute disarmament. That must wait for the millennium. The pacificists are sometimes quarrelsome, and Henry Ford himself is death on the Jews. In a world where there are wild beasts and violent men, some arms are necessary. But every civilized nation restricts their possession, just in order to prevent violence. Why cannot the civilized world do the same wise thing? Competitive armaments are based on the mad theory that mankind is a beast only to be ruled by fear. They do not prevent war, they promote it. They offer a constant temptation to use the weapons of death which have been piled up at such immense cost. They create an atmosphere in which it is easy to see red. They are the heaviest weight in the intolerable burden of taxation under which the people groan. Unless they are reduced, they prophesy bankruptcy and revolution."

America's Leadership

Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati declared that there are at least five reasons why America should lead in the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

"Let it be kept in mind constantly," he said, "that the purpose is a limitation of armaments. It is not to be thought of for a moment that America should totally disarm at this time. That would not be in the interests of the objects sought, but that America should lead in the movement looking toward limitation of armament is perfectly clear for several reasons.

"First—The other nations of the earth expect us to lead. It was pathetic to observe the hope that centered in America and American leadership during the early period of the war. After the armistice and the Peace Conference the hope for America's great part was dimmed. But that hope has been revived again, and today it is conceded that our position is strategic. This view has been recently voiced in very strong language by no less a personage than Mr. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the 'Matin,' Paris. He says, 'The suggestion of the President of the United States to summon a council in Washington to study the question of disarmament has been received with real favor by the whole of France. The reasons he gave are: that the invitation comes from America, that means there will be no intrigue, no desires to effect a political success to the detriment of such and such a nation. It will be a loyal debate. Washington there will be but one arbitrator—the American people, and France willingly accepts the verdict.' Mr. Lauzanne has spoken not only for France, but for all Europe. We must not disappoint them.

A Popular Demand

"Second—Our own people expect and demand it. I have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from New England as far south as Tennessee during recent months, and I have never seen the American public sentiment more united on anything than it is now upon the conviction that something practical and definite should be accomplished. We are naturally a peace-loving people. For us at this time to place ourselves squarely behind a movement which looks toward ultimate and universal peace, will have a tremendous effect on the reports of foreign nations who are here, and upon their respective countries.

"Third—It will be a unique opportunity for the United States. The general condition of the world is one of chaos. The nations of Europe are bankrupt. The United States alone has the vitality, financial and moral, adequate to leadership in this crisis of civilization.

Not an Impossibility

"Fourth—It is right that we should lead. It is impossible for the life of mankind to proceed further under this intolerable burden of armament. Viscount Bryce has well said, 'Unless we destroy war, war will destroy us.' Lincoln said, 'Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.' Now the positive side of this statement is, what ought to be done for human welfare can be done.

"Fifth—Our Republic was born in a period of deep moral conviction unexcelled in history. Those who desire may dissociate America from any providential significance, but all such must be regarded as very superficial readers of history and shallow interpreters of the deepest things of life. God calls nations, as well as individuals, to be His servants, and he calls America now to go forward in this great movement looking forward toward final peace. The destiny of human possibility and divine purpose crowd into this hour. We must acquit ourselves like men. I hope the Conference may find it possible to outlaw war."

Leased Chinese Territory

Britain Ready to Retrocede Hers, Adviser of Peking Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Great Britain is prepared to take the initiative at the Washington Conference in offering to retrocede the Weihaiwei leased territory to China, provided that all powers with similar leased territory follow an indentic policy and execute it at once, according to B. Lenox-Simpson of Peking, adviser to the Chinese Government.,

At a luncheon given by the China Society of America, Mr. Lenox-Simpson also said that during the past year the British Foreign Office has been prepared to abandon extra territorial rights in China in the matter of trade-marks, that as early as September of last year Lord Curzon had intimated that he was prepared to take the initiative in establishing special Chinese trade-marks tribunals, with exclusive Chinese jurisdiction.

Mr. Lenox-Simpson's speech was considered as an outline of Chinese policy at the Conference. He made it clear that what she needed most essentially was control of her own communication systems, with extra-territorial rights being restored to her only as fast as she could assimilate them properly by handling them with efficiency and justice. If she could obtain even the beginnings of such a policy at Washington she would have gained much for her future and for peace in the East.

Specific Agreements Needed

But any agreements as to China, to be successful, said Mr. Lenox-Simpson, must be so specific as to make evasion of their terms impossible. There must be no general promises of any sort, if the Chinese were to be assured of that justice of treatment which alone could obtain their cooperation and prove to be a powerful impetus toward reconciliation between parties in China.

As fundamentals to be obtained in dealing with China, he enumerated:

Apply to her the same ideas applied to every country, merely modified to give past practice a certain status, and build on this foundation.

She must own and control all her communications, technical and financial details being dealt with "in light of past practice."

The Shantung Railway, the test case, must be put on the same footing as all other railways, under ownership and control of the Peking Ministry of Communications as trustee of the nation.

She must have tariff autonomy and toward this end the 5 per cent import tax should be doubled, and the archaic system of coast trade taxation abandoned. This would do away with constant borrowing and inaugurate absolutely essential interprovincial solidarity or free trade within the Republic. It would also help to establish the authority of a central government by making it possible for the government to pay for obedience.

Trading zones 10 miles wide should be established along all railways and rivers, where foreigners could own land and erect factories. This would involve partial abandonment of the extra-territorial idea, the full abandonment of which could not come for 10 years at least, since the Chief Justice of China held that it would take that time to complete all the modern codes now being compiled, not to speak of training the judiciary.

Mr. Lenox-Simpson attributed Japan's acts in China for the past 16 years less to bureaucratic desire than to pressure from her people, who, disappointed in the concrete results of war and overburdened by taxation, constantly spurred on their government to coercive action. He denied that the Japanese public was pacificist, saying they were as redoubtable as their government.

There was no actual necessity for Japan to go overseas to relieve population pressure, he said. Korea had received only an average of 22,000 Japanese a year; Formosa, after 26 years of Japanese ownership, had only 100,000; the leased territory in Manchuria and the South Manchuria railway zone less than 90,000. In two decades Japan had sent to these regions slightly more than 500,000 people. Japan's increase in population had fallen from 500,000 to 280,000 annually. According to Mr. Lenox-Simpson, Japan had at home enough land to take care of 40 years' normal increase.

Cavalry Escorts Delegates

Representatives of China, Italy and Belgium Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A large contingent of delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament came in late yesterday evening by special train from New York, having arrived in New York on the Olympic. They were met by representatives of the State, War and Navy departments and escorted to their respective headquarters in Washington by three squadrons of cavalry.

In addition to the official welcome by the American Government, diplomatists and members of the various delegations who had already arrived, and a great crowd of interested public observers were present when the special train arrived. Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Great Britain, and Wang Ch'ung-Hui chief justice of the Supreme Court, were greeted by Chinese representatives, who arrived on Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Koo and Dr. Wang went directly to a private house which had been hired by the Chinese for the accommodation of the principal delegates.

Three of the four members of the Italian delegation are on the special train. There are Charles Schanza, president of the delegation; Senator Lewis Albertini and Victor Roland Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States. The fourth member, Philip Meda, former Minister of the Treasury, is to arrive in this country by a later steamship, as are several more of the Italian party. Lieutenant Bosio, secretary to Mr. Schanzer, is already in New York.

Mr. Celesi and Marquis Assereto, secretaries of the Italian Embassy, went to New York to welcome their fellow countrymen and make the railroad journey with them.

None of the chief British Empire delegates arrived yesterday, but there were a number of the various technical staffs in the party.

The Belgian party included two technical counselors, Mr. Felicien Cattier and Chevalier Emmanuel de Wouters d'Oplinter, who were met by the Belgian Ambassador.

Governor to Serve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Reports received from Baton Rouge yesterday afternoon indicate that Gov. John M. Parker will accept the invitation of President Harding to serve on the Advisory Committee to the American delegation at the Washington Conference. The Governor said that he felt the invitation was clearly a call to duty, that he was being drafted as a patriotic American citizen and that he must go to Washington. Yesterday he was making preparations to leave for the Conference and said that, while he would be away before the close of the Legislature, he would arrange with his friends to see that everything went well in his absence. Gov. Hewitt Bounchaud will be acting governor during the executive's absence.

EFFORT TO REACH WAR PROFITEERS

Bill Proposed Extending Statute of Limitations Three Years Passed in Lower House—Claims to Be Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Jail sentences for profiteers, who are alleged to have swindled the government out of millions during the war, looms up as a possibility if the Senate speedily follows the action of the House of Representatives in passing legislation extending for another three years the period of the statute of limitations so that the Attorney-General may proceed with the prosecution of numerous contractors.

Another step also was taken by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday to protect the government's interests when it favorably reported a bill making it unlawful for former federal employees to prosecute claims from the government which arose during their terms of service with any executive department.

"The government stands in need of more protection with respect to the objects of this bill than does private enterprise in related matters," said William D. Boies (R.), Representative from Iowa, in reporting the bill. "The honor of holding office and the salary attached to places of employment in the government service should be satisfactory to those voluntarily seeking places therein, and no other reward should be attempted to be carried away except the honor of faithful service rendered. This bill will protect the government and improve the public service."

An army of special claims agents and attorneys who were in the service of the government during the war are now invading the departments, boards and bureaux in prosecuting claims against the government. Some former cabinet officers likewise are engaged in the prosecution of large claims as counsel for corporations. It is to head off this army that the Attorney-General seeks action on the bill.

The Senate will be urged to extend the statute of limitations so as to enable the Attorney-General to prosecute war profiteers, who otherwise are now outside the reach of the law. Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, has prepared a similar bill and is ready to push it at the first opportunity.

The act simply extends the limitations as to crimes against the United States, so that from now on the limitations on crimes committed against the United States, such as defined, will be six years instead of three as now.

"It is an unfortunate fact that many of the crimes that were committed during the war are barred and were barred last fall," said William J. Grahame (R.), Representative from Illinois, in urging passage of the bill. "Many of them were barred a couple of years ago. That is, crimes have been committed since April 6, 1917, only three years elapsed for their prosecution and punishment, especially all of them are outlawed."

Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, in a letter to the Judiciary Committee, urged prompt action on the bill, so as to provide a way for the successful prosecution of offenders. "There are many cases growing out of the war upon which the statute of limitations may soon run, placing the government at a disadvantage unless there is some relief," said Mr. Daugherty. "We are undertaking to investigate many transactions during and growing out of the war and I am convinced of the propriety of this legislation."

ITALY TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor's representative has obtained confirmation from the Foreign Office of the Italo-Russian commercial agreement, which today's newspapers announce is to be finally signed this week. The agreement is on the same lines as those of the Anglo-Russian agreement and is to remain in operation for at least six months. A more detailed scheme will follow shortly, in order to regulate the resumption of commercial relations about which, however, especially after the negative issue of the Anglo-Russian agreement, no one is likely to cultivate any illusions.

The significance of the agreement is perhaps only a political one; namely, official acknowledgment of the Soviet Government as expressed by the fact that the agreement is to be signed by the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquess Della Torretta, and not by Mr. Belotti, the Minister of Commerce. Mr. Vorovski, chief of the Soviet commercial delegation, will sign for Russia.

LEGION HONORS HEROES OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Paying homage first to those who made the supreme sacrifice, and later to those who successfully ran the gamut of war, the two greatest assemblages in the history of Kansas City yesterday feted the American Legion men.

Gathered in the great natural amphitheater, 100,000 people witnessed the impressive ceremonies preceding the lighting of the flame of inspiration and the release of the doves of peace, symbolic of that for which the memorial will stand. Present at the dedication services were the world's greatest warriors—commanders and "buddies" of the 519 to whom the shaft will stand as a pledge of future generations that sacrifices made in the war were not in vain. Marshal Foch of France, General Diaz of Italy, General Jacques of Belgium, Admiral Earl Beatty of England, General Pershing and Vice-President Coolidge had a part in the exercises.

The services occupied three hours. In the afternoon the distinguished visitors headed 38,000 former fighting men in the greatest parade ever seen here, not excepting the Preparedness Day parade. The men marched 12 abreast, and the column was seven miles long. A half million, including people from every state of the Union, formed a sea of humanity through which the marchers pressed.

Marshal Foch and General Pershing today will visit the military post at Leavenworth, Kansas, going to St. Louis tonight.

General Jacques will leave for Omaha tonight. Today the third annual convention of the American Legion will come to a close with the selection of national officers and ratification of New Orleans as the 1922 convention city.

SENATOR CHARGES ABUSES IN ARMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation by a special committee into charges by Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, that American soldiers in France were hanged without court-martial or other trial was ordered today by the Senate by unanimous vote. The committee will be appointed by the president of the Senate, and Senator Watson will be invited before it to produce proof.

Senator Watson produced a small photograph of an alleged hanging and insisted that his charges were true. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, said he had examined the photograph and had been told by two former service men that the charges were true, but that he was "unwilling to proceed on such evidence."

Senator Wadsworth declared that this charge could not be "lightly brushed aside," nor "excused on the ground of excitability in debate." He demanded that Senator Watson produce the proof.

UNEMPLOYED TO MAKE JARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MUNCIE, Indiana — Relief will be given to unemployed in this city by the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, through the opening of their glass fruit jar factory. It is announced the factory, the largest of its kind in the world, will open all departments at once giving work to more than 1000 persons.

THEATRICAL
BOSTON

SHUBERT-BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA
FORTUNE GALLO, General Director
FIRST WEEK, BEG. MON., NOV. 7
MON., "CARMEN." Ferrabini, Keltie, Tommasini, Royer, DeBiasi, Tell and Corps de Ballet; Cond. Peroni. TUE., "LA BOHEME." Saroya, Keltie, Boscacci, Marr, DeBiasi, Dalle Molle; Cond. Knoch. WED. MAT., "FAUST." Keltie, Kraemer, Klinova, Boscacci, Marr, DeBiasi; Cond. Knoch. WED. EVE., "RIGOLETTO." Lucchese, Fangi, Klinova, Coralio, Royer, DeBiasi, Cervi; Tell and Corps de Ballet; Cond. Knoch. THUR., "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO." Saroya, Faggi, Klinova, Tommasini, Royer, DeBiasi, Cervi, Tell and Ballet; Cond. Peroni. FRI., "AIDA." Rappold, Frascani, Coralio, Viviano, Cervi, DeBiasi, Tell and Corps de Ballet; Cond. Peroni. SAT. MAT., "MADAME BUTTERFLY." Fitziu, Faggi, Boscacci, Marr, DeBiasi; Cond. Knoch. SAT. EVE., "IL TROVATORE." Saroya, Frascani, Tommasini, Viviano, Cervi; Tell and Corps de Ballet, Cond. Knoch. PRICES $.50 to $3.00. WED. MAT. $.50 to $2.00. Seats on Sale at Box Office, also at Little Building.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Resplendent New Silks
For the Round of Social Events

WITH NOVEMBER comes the merry whirl of social events requiring lots of pretty frocks, and it is silk that costumes one most fashionably for the many occasions.

No one wants to be persuaded away from the lovely soft Canton Crepes, and to further enhance their beauty the designers have created handsome jacquard patterns—black and blues for daytime and brilliant shades and white for evening.

Silks for Daytime

We cannot tell about all of them, but here are a few hints.

Ask to see the black Jacquard Crepes with floral and conventional designs; wonderful qualities and some as low as $3.98 a yard.

A lustrous imported black costume Satin is called Duchesse Mousseline and moderately priced at $2.98 to $3.98.

A Whippoorwill Brocaded Silk that looks like chinchilla, a black Spiral Crepe, an imported Jacquard Taffeta, Satin American, Satin Francaise and numbers of others are all equally fascinating for creating as many different kinds of frocks.

Silks for Evening

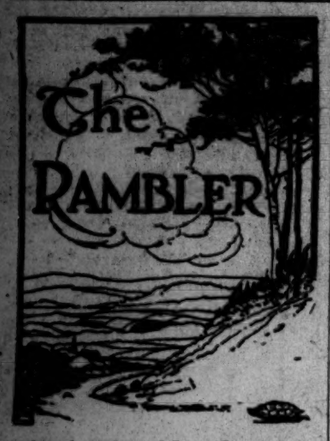
These Silks are so gorgeous that it is a joy just to look at them.

For dance frocks the changeable Taffetas at $2.50 a yard, in cerise and silver, pink and yellow, orchid tints and others are delightfully youthful.

For more formal gowns there are rich brocaded Satins and Crepes in radiant colors and white, Chiffon Brocaded Velvets, which are so beautiful no other trimming is needed, and many shimmering Satins.

There are exquisite designs in metallic fabrics desirable for bodices.

Main Floor.



On the Use of Iron Statuary

There are various canons of art—art, that is, as it means painting, drawing and sculpture—and now that we have once and for all declared our manhood freedom, of course each one of us has good right to any canon he choose. For example, some like a piece of sculpture for its beauty, and there is much to be said for this point of view; others like a statute for its durability, and here again much may be said for a view which was probably never dreamed of by Praxiteles or Donatello.

But it is a very practical age in which we live and therefore, reader, you must be practical. For this reason, it is much to be deplored that what I call the Hardware School of Sculpture is held in so little esteem. The iron dogs, ever faithful, that guard lawns in rusty watchfulness, have been decried. The brooding lions, also of cast iron, that show themselves majestic on door steps, have been the innocent victims of light jests, though I do not think that the lion is ever properly a subject for pleasantries. The startled fawn that raises a timid, unmalleable head, day and night at passing trams and the postman, is by some regarded as bad art.

I know of—I cannot say I am acquainted with it—a magnificent cast iron elk full 10 feet tall that rears its head against the winter blast, the summer solstice and the assorted airs that New England furnishes in wanton profusion. This noble animal, such I must call it, though it be only cast iron, is majesty itself and displays a fortitude in the midst of cataclysmic events that does it honor. It is, to be sure, of a light sage green tint, and I am assured that elks so colored do not exist on the North American continent nor anywhere else, but we know, reader, that the very best statuary is not man color or elk color. Briefly, this is a very fine large cast iron elk and yet there are those who make merry with it. It is so easy to criticize, so much harder to construct, and this is a constructive age. Those who make cheap fun of iron statuary are quite devoid of historical knowledge; if they were not, they would understand that the Greeks had not advanced far enough in the arts of civilization to conceive of such things, and, above all, did they possess the really critical faculty, they would know that the Greeks had no elks.

Some that affect a refinement and preciosity that would distinguish them from the masses, pretend that iron statuary is no longer to be found, that it only flourished in the paleolithic '70s, in the "Jim Fisk period," as it has been finely called, and all the dogs and deer that struck attitudes on blameless lawns and alongside the portals of upright but unimaginative houses, have gone heavily away to clank with a resigned sigh in the arms of the junkman. This is all very fine, but many very excellent specimens of this form of art are still to be seen and in their original places. I have passed lawns—alas, that I was not bidden to recline upon them—where faithful mastiffs and Newfoundlands stood guard all decked in a rich coat of dark green paint. I have as well seen the antlered deer not three blocks from the grocer's and I have seen them in the country, where the passing cow cast upon them a heavy, troubled glance and muttered to herself, "They may ruminate, but I'm sure they don't give milk." I have seen little, splay-footed dogs canter up to one of these metal kinsmen and bark and wag their tails and ask them what they were gazing at so hard and then, unanswered, trot away to rejoice and see the skies, and forget all about the speechless, dark, green figure that had puzzled them.

There are plenty of very excellent examples of this art to be found, although I grant that it is disappearing. But its day will come; we can trust the dealer in antiquities for that; in a few years we shall see worthy people with irksome money showing with pride a love of an iron spaniel, antique, you know, and a fine old deer (from a mansion in the country) with the original paint still on it. Collections will be formed of these beautiful objects, professors and art experts with roving commissions and heavy retainers will scour the land in search of iron statuary and departments in the museums will be devoted to it, books will be written about it and controversies will be carried on with learned acrimony.

The captious and the overrefined have professed to find fault with these iron deer and dogs, but the thoughtful student of politics whose vision is open to the future, will see at once why in a great democracy cast-iron statuary has a more than constitutional place. The reader understands, of course, that the word "vision" is employed because no self-respecting respecter of the cosmic urge would use any other. This is the twentieth century, marked by an expression of mechanical genius such as the world has never seen. Of course, the Greeks did some nice things in sculpture, but had they typewriters? The Italians saw some very fair painting done about Raphael's time, but had they steam heating? The answer, of course, is in the negative, whereas today we rejoice in a machine perfection. It stands to reason, therefore, that a machinery and appurtenance that permit the multiplication of works of art, must be in tune with today, more democratic and more dynamic, which is a very fine adjective indeed. The marble Apollo that has been painfully chipped and chiseled out of marble, may be perfect as a work of art, but it is not in sympathy with rioting numerousness and by so much is out of tune with democracy.

When you, accomplished reader, have wrought a Venus of Milo or some such trifle of genius and some one carelessly knocks off its head or an arm, you are very much vexed and no little despondent, because it will take you some time to whittle out another masterpiece. This, you see, was the position of the unfortunate Greeks, for in their time, had such a mischance befallen, one could not telephone down to the foundry and have another Venus run off, a matter hardly taking days, whereas now, one can have as many Fidos and Startled Fawns and Man's Noblest Friends cast, painted and delivered f. o. b. as heart can desire, provided, naturally, that one has the price. Here we see but one of the thousand respects in which we get the better of the past. Moreover, it is undeniable that a cast-iron statue, taking it by and large, is more durable than a marble. With a stout umbrella you can do a lot of damage to a marble statue, but one of cast-iron will smile at anything short of sledge hammers.

It has often been speculated by the curious, What is the purpose of the cast-iron statue or figure? Indeed, it seems hard to answer that question, though it can be affirmed that it serves some purpose. An iron dog is a capital thing on which to scratch matches and, separated from its abiding place, it makes good ballast; some have maintained that it cheers solitude, though I have some doubts as to that, while there are others who think that it adds beauty to its surroundings, and perhaps the safest thing to say about that view is that much depends upon the surroundings.

It is easy to take a superior tone about this statuary, one of the most dreadful of man's attempts to adorn, but it must have represented some wish to add more ornament, somehow to embellish, in some way to express something or other and must be respected. It has served one purpose anyhow: it has provided the comic writers, sometimes much more comic than they intended, with many pleasant quips and jests understood of all. What does it matter? Venus of Milo and Fido on a lawn in West Winsted, they are both bound for the dust-heap. A man wrought them, a man bought them, so many arrangements of nothing at all; one may give pleasure for a little longer space than the other, they have both been admired. How beautiful is Beauty!

J. H. S.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Victoria, Not Vancouver

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The issue of Wednesday, October 5, page 8, states that Yarrow & Co.'s Pacific coast shipyard is at Vancouver, whereas it is in fact at Esquimalt, near Victoria, Vancouver Island, which is about 90 miles south of Vancouver City.

The Christian Science Monitor is usually very accurate in locating these things, but Vancouver is often named when Victoria, Vancouver Island, is meant. (Signed) H. C. BAILEY.

Prince Rupert, British Columbia, October 15, 1921.

Swedish Anti-Liquor Returns

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Early in September, when the Swedish elections were pending, it was reported in the public press of Great Britain, the United States and Canada that "only 15 out of 600 candidates were in favor of prohibition."

I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly allow me to state, from information received direct from Sweden, that "more than half of the candidates were pledged to prohibition."

The result of the election, which is largely in favor of prohibition, is as follows: For the first chamber, which consists of 150 members, 50 are teetotalers of whom 23 are Good Templars; and for the second chamber, which consists of 230 members, 140 are teetotalers, of whom no less than 50 are Good Templars. Among the non-teetotalers elected, many are also pledged to prohibition.

(Signed) GUY HAYLER,
Hon. President, World Prohibition Federation.
London, October 6, 1921.

Lichens and Their Uses

The common wall-lichen that is found in all climes and all zones has often been used as a dye. Industrious peasants have employed it for coloring their garments, as well as the bright-hued Easter eggs, considering it one of the most valuable of dyestuffs. England, Sweden, the Canary Islands, and many of the Mediterranean countries have often found the sale of lichens for this purpose a profitable industry.

Being composed almost entirely of starch, these strange plants have a food value that is realized by few. Reindeer moss is only a lichen.

A leather-like member of the lichen family found in northern Asia serves in times of famine as food for the Tartars. And a closely related species is said to have been the sole food for many months for the unfortunate Franklin and his party of explorers. It is said to be due to the fact that Chinese swallows make their nests of lichens that this famous delicacy has such great nutritive value.

DIE METTERNICH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Die Metternich was the last great lady of old Austria.

In the sober pomp of the Alamach de Gotha she was Princess Pauline Metternich-Sandor, wife of Prince Richard, born Countess Sandor von Szlavonicza, lady of many manors in Moravia and Hungary, Lady of the Starry Cross, Maid of Honor. But in the mouth of Vienna, Princess Pauline Metternich was, emphatically, "the Metternich," and on the friendly, jesting lips of Paris, "notre dame de Vienne."

This granddaughter of Prince Clemens Metternich, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire in the time of Napoleon I, was a true Viennese, but she was as truly daughter of a Hungarian noble. Of Count Moritz Sandor, her father, they tell wild tales. Once he leaped on horseback over a nursemaid and two children; once he galloped his young black mare up the long steep stairway that leads from the Danube shore at Budapest to the fortress of Ofen high above; and he gave a cup for a Budapest sporting event with this motto thereon: "Where you can't find a way through, jump." Princess Pauline lived up to that motto all her life.

She married Prince Richard Metternich, and went with him on an embassage to the court of King Albert and Queen Carola at Dresden. But it was as Austrian Ambassadress to the Tuileries that she leaped into European fame. The Empress Eugénie was then trying hard to outface the old French families, who looked coldly on a citizen empire; and though Paris was not too ready with a welcome for the son of Prince Clemens Metternich, the first Napoleon's most doughty opponent, Empress and Ambassadress joined hands. The aristocrats who might sneer at "La Montignon" felt respect for a Metternich and were won over. Paris was also won over.

For Princess Pauline got to horse. Dressed as an Amazon, she rode in the Bois de Boulogne. She created styles. She danced day and night. Not only did she show herself a brilliant pianist, but under her patronage Wagner and Johann Strauss became known to Paris. It was she who persuaded the Emperor Napoleon to let Wagner, unknown and a German, produce his "Tannhäuser" at the Paris Opera House. The tale of that night's production will bear telling again. Paris, or a fashionable, noisy handful of Parisians, laughed at the new music, then hissed, and they said Princess Pauline was so angry that she broke her fan to pieces on the edge of her box. She herself always said that this was an exaggeration; but her remark to Jules Janin, the famous French critic, has passed into the history of the Third Empire. Stopping for a moment on the steps of the Opera House, "Ah," she forecasted bitterly, "your Paris may hiss Wagner now. But in a quarter of a century how they will cheer him!"

She never bothered herself about politics. Rumor hinted broadly that hers was one of the hidden hands in Napoleon's Mexican adventure, which came to so melancholy an end with Maximilian of Austria, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph; but this was not even rumor's customary half-truth. She did once play a political part; but, in stage slang, she only "walked on." Nevertheless, it is worthy of record that when Eugénie, Empress of the French, left the Tuileries forever, she was leaning on Princess Pauline's arm.

So Eugénie passes off the French stage into the chivalrous care of Dr. Evans, the American dentist, and Pauline begins her great 50 years' run in Vienna. To her princely patronage the Viennese theater owed as much as the Parisian. When the Comédie-Française visited Vienna, it was thanks to her. She it was who organized visits from the Hungarians, with Madach's "Tragödie des Menschen," the Bohemians, with Smetana's "Verkaufte Braut," and the Berliners, with Joseph Kainz in their company. As at the Tuileries, so at the Ring Theater (then called the Comic Opera), she showed that she herself was no mean actress, playing with Sonnenthal at a charity performance of a one-act play by Wildbrandt. And she had her share in creating for Vienna the Fairy Ballet.

Every day she used to drive in the Prater, Vienna's Rotten Row, and never without a welcome from the crowd. Even after her loss of fortune (a loss, perhaps, not so huge as she fancied), she drove there in her big, yellow coach which was famous for more reasons than one, for gossip delighted to tell how it had been bought from her by a tradesman, who, henceforward, for a few hours daily, lent it with rare generosity to the Metternich, because she remained a very great lady indeed.

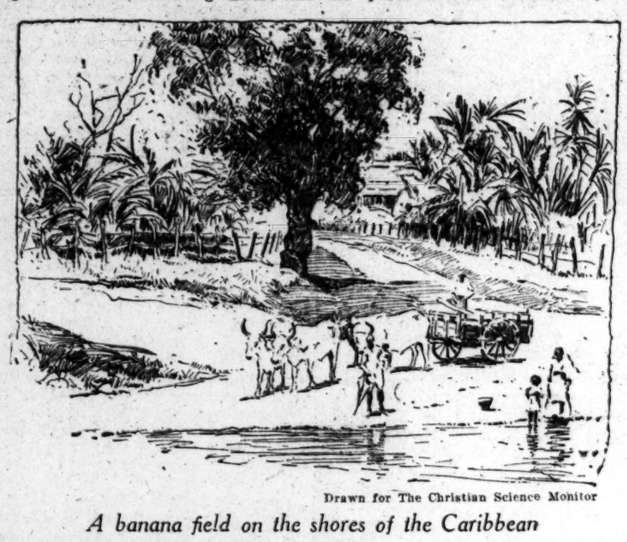
She was great, too, in her loyalties. Not so long ago, when the German Emperor had newly fled to Amerongen, she was receiving two French officers in her beautiful drawing room, where, among the great ones of the earth, hung a life-size portrait of William II. The Frenchmen, nobles both, of old Parisian families, looked, smiled, shrugged. Princess Pauline got up. "Yes, gentlemen," she smiled back, "my friend, the German Emperor. And let me tell you he's that still."

Titles were done away with in Austria when the Empire fell. Except hers. But hers, conferred by the people of Vienna in their prosperity, was in their adversity confirmed. Forever she will be "die Metternich," though in the Almanach de Gotha her name is a little difficult to find.

VILLAGE LIFE IN MANGO BAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mango Bay, Jamaica, is situated, as the name suggests, on the shores of a small bay washed by the waters of the Caribbean Sea. Inland rise the lower spurs of the Blue Mountains with green pastures, coconut groves and banana fields and, far away, the densely wooded slopes of the main ridge can be seen. The planters are in the fruit business, of course—bananas chiefly—and throughout the year the big ships call weekly to take the produce. On banana day the streets echo to the rumble of heavily-laden mule carts and huge cattle wagons. There is a constant stream of traffic going to the wharf, meeting another coming from it. As all are a little uncertain about the difference between right and left, some confusion results, tempers are lost and much argument ensues.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A banana field on the shores of the Caribbean

The glory of the village is its courthouse. A massive building of squared chalk stone standing in its own grounds, it dates back to the days when sugar was king. The mahogany paneling and huge beams of native hard wood speak of a time when the island could afford to be lavish in beautifying its public buildings. Here, for generations, Mangonians have come to decide their quarrels or receive just punishment for their misdeeds, to record their votes or pay their taxes, and grave parochial fathers meet to legislate. Weighty questions are threshed out within these walls and impassioned speeches made.

In the spacious ballroom upstairs dances and dinners are held and occasionally a wandering musician or conjurer entertains the people. It is an hospitable community, fond of dining its local magnates. And on such occasions it is a strict rule that every man must make a speech. No matter how many we may be, or what the hour, no function was ever complete until each individual Mangonian had sung the praises of his native village and extolled the virtues of his fellow villagers. And, as the villagers are proud of their learning, they rightly select the longest and finest-sounding words in the English language to wheedle the votes of the "free and independent" or pulverize their opponents.

There is an excellent market at Mango Bay where the various products of the district can be bought for very moderate prices. Oranges and grapefruit, pineapples and bananas, peas, beans, yams, potatoes and many kinds of vegetables. In addition to the regular market, numerous higglers offer their wares for sale in the streets. Hot patties, highly spiced and peppered, large, shiny-coated and extremely doughy buns, bottles of various colored fruit drinks, and last, but not least, ice cream.

The shops are varied and of late years have passed largely into the hands of Chinese and Syrians against whose thrifty ways and low prices the native shopkeeper is unable to compete. The tinsmith does a roaring trade in covered tins in which groceries are kept, measures and small lamps, and the services of the blacksmith are in constant requisition.

There are periodical agricultural shows at Mango Bay to which come the beauty and fashion of the island. And on a fine day few prettier sights can be seen than the crowds of gayly dressed women, the palm thatched booths, lowing cattle and sleek-coated horses and mules framed in the bamboo-shades pasture, with the blue sea in front, the Blue Mountains behind, and the blue sky overhead.

The village has not yet risen to the dignity of a hotel, but has its lodgings, a roomy building with deep creeper-covered verandas and palm-shaded garden giving a cheerful view of the bay.

A river runs through the village, which seems to have been specially placed there for the convenience of washerwomen. Summer and winter, from dawn till dark, its stony bed resounds to the flapping of wet linen as they beat it against the bowlders or belabor it with wooden paddles.

ON A NEW BATTLE OF THE BOOKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Literary quarrels are nearly always instructive to the onlooker—in France, you would say, more than anywhere else in the world. There you will find ideas behind the opposing arguments. Above all, the French still take these matters seriously. The latest battle of the books in France has been raging round the names and the works of three of the best known writers in contemporary French literature: Paul Claudel, Francis Jammes and Charles Péguy. The critic Pierre Lasserre delivered the first onslaught in a series of articles in the Paris review, the "Minerva Française," which have just been republished under the title of "Les Chapelles Littéraires" (Paris: Garnier: 6 fr. 90). There was a counter attack by the poet and critic, Robert Valléry-Radot and it looks as if various interested outsiders will be drawn into the fray.

Minor issues apart—and in a long-drawn-out fight like this there are certain to be many—the heart of the quarrel is a renewal of the age-long war, never fought to a decision, between ancients and moderns, classicism and romanticism. Romanticism equals individualism—this seems to be Mr. Lasserre's point of departure, and what he says of the poetry of Francis Jammes he would no doubt be willing to apply to the other objects of his attack: "His theory and practice of poetry is very personal, limiting its horizon to what is poetical in its very essence, the emotions of a man of imagination, paying attention solely to himself, the sport of his memories and dreams, capable only of considering men and things in their relation to the movements of his own heart. . . ."

In this instance, as he did in an earlier book, Mr. Lasserre might very well have taken for his text the sentence from Aristotle's "Politics:" "The man who lacks a city, as a consequence of his own nature and not through fate, is either contemptible or superior to humanity . . . The man who is incapable of forming part of society or has no need of it, being sufficient to himself—this man is not part of the city. He is either an animal or a god."

Quoting Aristotle against Mr. Claudel and his associates would indeed have been a surprise attack. Let us recall that all three, Claudel and Péguy in particular, have been closely indentified with the "Nouvelle Revue Française," a review associated with the ultra-French, severe, classical genius of André Gide, standing for authority in literary style and judgment. Mr. Lasserre's axe certainly strikes at the root of the matter. He asserts that, far from resting on literary tradition and authority, the three poets he criticizes have in varying degree, been a law unto themselves. Mr. Claudel, for example, who makes play with the name of Aristotle and has translated and been inspired by the Aeschylean drama, has in reality—Mr. Lasserre proves it in a large number of instances—drawn for a great deal of his inspiration on the leaders of German subjectivist philosophy and for his literary inspiration on the writings of the arch-Symbolists, Arthur Rimbaud and Stéphane Mallarmé. Archaic words and phrases, lacking all academic sanction, are employed; passages occur—and here, as in the other cases, Mr. Lasserre's chief count is against Mr. Claudel—which unsuccessfully challenge interpretation, save only by Mr. Claudel himself, their maker. The appeal of art, which should be universal, is restricted to a truly comprehending audience of one, and for order and clarity are substituted anarchy and darkness.

Here we have a new method of approach to the absorbing problem of Romanticism. At least it is true to say that, until the last few years, the greater emphasis in the dispute has been laid on the personal element. Schiller's famous distinction between the "naïve" and the "sentimental," the classic and the romantic, for example, had reference to the individual artist much more than to his relations to the society in which he lived. It was the distinction—question-begging, if you like, for most of these sharp dividing lines are that—between child-like acceptance of the universe and troubled inquiry and introspection. So, too, when Theodore Watts-Dunton coined his convenient synonym for the English Romantic Movement — the "Renascence of Wonder"—the common denominator was the poet's imagination, considered in and of itself.

But the main part of Mr. Lasserre's attack on Claudelisme goes further. In its essentials it states an additional distinction which you must expect to see increasingly taken up, so preoccupied is present thought with the social unit. Shall we be shortly on the road to obtaining an absolute, instead of a relative, distinction between the Classic and the Romantic? Shall we no longer find it necessary, except for the purpose of illustration, to hark back to the classics and the Middle Ages for a definition of terms? Shall we call Classic that which grows naturally out of a unified, compact, homogeneous society, Romantic that which runs counter to its rules? By such a test "Madame Bovary" or "L'Education Sentimentale" would deserve the name "Classic" as surely as does the Iliad; Dostoievsky's novels would claim the same description.

But what if the Claudelians retorted that they, admittedly in rebellion against the canons of taste of today, were after all doing nothing but forcing their way back to the time before the great medieval unity of European culture was broken up? This might be a little embarrassing to Mr. Lasserre, but, as the rejoinder has not yet been made, we need not anticipate his answer. The only fit comment the outsider can make at the moment is that the battle of the books seems to be entering on a new stage, but one with as little prospect of a decisive engagement as at any time in all its previous history.

The Rose-of-Sharon

The Rose-of-Sharon is different from all other roses in that it is not a rose at all, but belongs to the hibiscus genus of flowering plants. Again, it differs from all other hibiscus because its blossoms change their color three times during a single day. In the morning, the petals of this interesting flower are pure white in color; by noon they take on a delicate pink tint which steadily deepens to an old-rose shade that at night is tinged with a purple hue.

The natural domain of the Hibiscus Mutabilis—as the Rose-of-Sharon is called—is in Asia Minor and the hilly region extending from Syria to the Himalaya plateau. It has both single and double flowers, the latter being considerably larger than the former, and very beautiful and showy.

This variety is cultivated in Hawaii and other warm countries for outdoor, ornamental purposes—the slender, graceful branches suspended with magnificent pink, white and rose-colored blooms making it a tree of unusual decorative beauty and a constant delight to study.

During the process of color progression some blossoms seem to take longer than others to change. This causes flowers in a variation of tints and shades to appear on the tree together, giving rise, no doubt, to the general misimpression that this plant bears different-colored flowers. Each blossom, however, passes through the triple-color process and blooms till night—a new flower appearing next morning to take its place and repeat the wondrous sight.

THE JEUNE FILLE OF TODAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is time to revise one's ideas about the French girl. Before the war, which has revolutionized French conceptions of the jeune fille, no girl of good family was allowed to walk abroad by herself. She was escorted on all occasions; she was guarded perpetually. The books she might read were carefully chosen for her, and usually they were particularly insipid and meaningless. She was frowned upon if she ventured to take part in the conversation of the grandes personnes in the salon.

There is now an attempt to return to the former system, but the war has broken down many doors. Girls were driven from the sheltered home life into offices and even into factories. They had to take part in the rough and tumble of those strenuous years. They served in a hundred ways that would not have been permitted or even dreamt of before. They came into contact with English and American girls who were likewise serving, and these English and American girls showed themselves more independent, more self-possessed, and certainly not in any way worse that their French sisters. They taught the French girl sports; they helped to break down barriers.

In the recent scholastic examinations the girls beat their brothers. Almost a scandal was produced when it was found that girls could actually surpass boys in education. There is now a new release of energy. Women are becoming barristers and are entering other professions. Schools which were hardly opened to them now throw their doors wide, and women are becoming engineers and architects, are beginning careers in chemistry and electricity. In business the girl has an entirely different place. All offices now employ the jeune fille.

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ACTION SOUGHT ON TAX REVISION BILL

United States Senate Democrats to Permit Final Vote, Says Boies Penrose—Three Serious Obstacles to Be Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Democrats in the Senate will permit the final vote on the passage of the tax revision bill to be taken tonight or late tomorrow, says Boies Penrose (R.), United States Senator from Pennsylvania and chairman of the Finance Committee, who is anxious to speed action on the proposed extention of the emergency tariff rates which expire on November 27.

Three formidable obstacles must be overcome, however, before the Senate can send the long delayed bill to the final scene of struggle in conference between the two houses.

These are, first, a modified sales tax proposal submitted yesterday by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, providing for a 1 per cent instead of a 3 per cent manufacturers' tax, originally proposed by him.

Second, disposal of the sailors' bonus amendment, offered by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, which is denounced in the House by Joseph P. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and author of the adjusted compensation bill, as an attempt to filibuster against the revenue measure.

Third, final disposition of the insurance taxes, perhaps the most technical and involved proposals in the bill, and numerous individual amendments offered by scores of senators.

Plans for Final Action

The Finance Committee will meet this morning to pave the way for final consideration of pending amendments. Senator Penrose intends to secure action on the emergency tariff rates tomorrow and also to resume hearings on the general tariff bill if possible on the same day. He said Democrats had given him to understand that they would allow the tax bill to pass by tomorrow, at least. Some Republican leaders, however, do not share in this feeling of optimism.

By modifying his sales tax plan, Senator Smoot is confident that it will receive the support of a number of senators who were not inclined to favor his original proposal. He declared that he intended to press vigorously today for the adoption of his proposal as an amendment to the pending bill unless unforeseen obstacles arise.

Senator Smoot proposes that the 1 per cent tax provided in his plan be levied on all manufacturers' sales in excess of $6000, with a turnover tax of one-half of 1 per cent in excess of the same amount. Exemptions that would be allowed from the new manufacturers' rate would include agricultural products, charities and hospitals.

Bonus Prospects Not Bright

Opposition of Mr. Fordney to any action on the soldiers' bonus in connection with the tax bill makes it clear that even if Senator Reed is successful in getting its incorporation in the bill his efforts will come to naught in the end.

"Regardless of Senator Reed's motives, his amendment to the revenue bill, purporting to effect adjusted compensation for former service men, will only serve to delay and hinder pressing legislation," said Mr. Fordney.

"This amendment smacks of a Democratic filibuster. It will undoubtedly create suspicion in the minds of the veterans of the Senator's sincerity."

Mr. Fordney claimed the amendment is out of place on a tax bill. "As author of the adjusted compensation bill," he said, "let me ask Senator Reed to end his long talks and consequent delay of the business at hand. Very early in the next regular session the House will undoubtedly pass an adjusted compensation bill."

AMERICAN PASSENGER SERVICE TO ORIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—The Pine Tree State, a shipping board vessel, has been recently chosen to run between Seattle and the Orient under the Pacific Steamship Company.

The new vessel will make her maiden voyage this month. This same company is at present operating the sister ships, Wenatchee, Silver State and Keystone State, and with the additional ships Seattle will have an American passenger boat sailing to the Orient every 14 days and a Japanese liner every 14 days. Freight is delivered to Yokohama from Seattle in 10 days, which is quicker than freight is moved from New York to Minneapolis.

The first American company to charter a Shipping Board vessel under the bareboat leasing plan was the Pacific Shipping Company, which made arrangements for two carriers to operate from Seattle, the Abercos and the Hawley, both of about 6000 tons.

BUILDERS OF WOODEN SHIPS URGE CLAIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first test case of the wood shipbuilders, who have filed claims against the government amounting to about $6,000,000, was brought before the Claims Commission of the United States Shipping Board yesterday by the Tampa Dock Company of Tampa, Florida. More than 70 wood shipbuilding firms with similar claims are behind this company.

The attorney for the Tampa company outlined the history of the wood shipbuilding program, and indicated that the contentions of his client would be that Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, assured the wood shipbuilders that the wood ship program would last five years; that they would be safe in making investments and building plants, and that the Shipping Board would give them work enough to get out at a profit.

More than 30 wood shipbuilders from shipyards in the south, Maine and Pacific Coast, were represented at the hearing.

Geoffrey Goldsmith, assistant counsel for the board, presented the government's side of the case, in which he charged the wood shipbuilders with exchanging views in order to form a concrete case.

The hearing will be continued today and will then be adjourned until an opportunity is given the plaintiff and the government to subpoena Charles Piez, former director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Howard Coonley, vice-president, and Willard McNitt, at that time assistant general counsel, to appear before the court and state what they know of these verbal promises.

DEMOCRATS SELECT NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Cordell Hull of Carthage, Tennessee, former Congressman, was unanimously elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee at the opening session of the committee's meeting here yesterday. This is the first meeting of the committee since the national election a year ago. Mr. Hull succeeds George White of Marietta, Ohio, who presented his resignation shortly after the committee convened.

Mr. Hull's election followed an agreement reached by the McAdoo and Cox-White factions of the committee at a conference held here last night.

The conference committee first agreed on Breckinridge Long of St. Louis, former Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed Mr. White, providing Edward F. Goltra, national committeeman from Missouri, would resign. The influence of members of the Democratic state committee was brought to bear on Mr. Goltra to induce him to resign, so that the chairmanship might come to Missouri, but Mr. Goltra refused, giving as his reason that to do so would disrupt the Democratic Party in Missouri.

The election of Mr. Hull met with the approval of Mr. White, who it is said, had agreed to resign if either Mr. Long or Mr. Hull were selected. Mr. Hull was nominated by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who has been active in seeking to bring about a change in the chairmanship. Mr. Hull served six years in Congress and was defeated for reelection last year.

A resolution was adopted by the committee condemning the Republican Party "for its failure to redeem a single promise made during the campaign," and "for permitting business and commerce to decline and become locked in the paralysis of hard times."

In another resolution, the committee expressed its wish that the Washington Conference should prove a success, pointing out that the Democratic Party, in Article VIII of the League of Nations, showed that it favored disarmament.

PACKERS' EMPLOYEES RESENT WAGE CUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Measures to compel the Big Five Chicago meat packers in their plants here and elsewhere throughout the United States to return to federal arbitration and to cease present methods of wage cutting, are to be decided on at an executive meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America here this week.

Strike action has been held up by the threatened railroad tie-up, said Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the union, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Now that the railroad crisis is out of the way the packing house employees are ready to go ahead with their negotiations.

Since abandoning federal arbitration, said Mr. Lane the packers have been cutting wages drastically. "They lay off regular men," he said, "and employ in their places new men at a lower scale of wages. Then a week or two later they come back and offer the regular men jobs if they will work for the new lower scale."

An overwhelming vote to arm their executive officers with authority to call a strike, as a weapon in negotiating with the packers, was announced 10 days ago. Those in favor of granting the authority were 35,354, and those against 3490. The vote was light, as some 65,000 were entitled to cast ballots.

POLES TO ASK AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Four Polish officials, led by Capt. Charles Grzsik, have come here to visit Polish colonies in the United States and appeal for aid of the people in Upper Silesia, where, he says, both moral and financial help are badly needed. The mission arrived on the former American liner New York, which has just returned from her first round trip to Dantzig, under her new owners, the Polish Navigation Company.

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RAILROADS' PART IN CANADIAN POLITICS

Effect of Deficit on Some of the Transcontinental Lines Made a Major Election Topic by Former Quebec Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The most important event of the present general election campaign so far as this part of Canada is concerned is the entrance of Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec from 1905 to 1920, into the federal field. In accepting a unanimous nomination of the Liberal convention of the Laurier-Outremont division of Montreal, Sir Lomer Gouin said that despite many rumors, he was not in any political combination but was and would remain a Liberal for the good of his province and the salvation of his country. Sir Lomer's nomination, of course, is equivalent to his election, and his long experience with the practical problems of government must make him a prominent figure in the new Parliament. In the event of a Liberal victory in Canada as a whole—and that is confidently expected from one end of Quebec to another—he will be one of the great figures in the new government.

"It is simply as a soldier in the great Liberal army that I will do my part in this election, supporting the party, and doing the duties that should be accomplished in the next Parliament at Ottawa," said Sir Lomer at the convention. "Without wishing to pose as a prophet I believe that I have enough experience to say that on the 6th of December there will be a change in the government of this country. William Lyon Mackenzie King, my chief, the chief of the Liberal Party, and his brave lieutenants who before 1911 and after led the struggle of the Liberal Party and upheld the Liberal cause, will direct me and bring our country back to the golden years of Laurier.

Tariff Policy

"This election is one of the most important in the history of the confederation. I am not a pessimist by nature, and am not afraid of difficulties, whether administrative or private. I am not one of those who despair because there are storms and clouds on the horizon, but on the other hand we must not be blind. The political situation is most grave. I have been too long at the head of an administration to claim and to say that everything that is bad in a country is due to its government. I know, however, by experience that much of the trouble of a country depends on the government which administers the country, and when I hear the Prime Minister of Canada seek to have the electors think that the only question we should decide at this election is the tariff question, I permit myself to say that the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Meighen, is wrong, and his opinion will not be accepted by the electors of this country.

"As to tariff, you know my opinions. I have said them, and I have written them, in private and in public. I have said that in my opinion the question of tariff is not a question of credit for a party. I have said that, in my opinion, I did not see the difference between a moderate protectionist and a moderate free trader. So that I may be understood by all people of the province, and in other provinces of the Confederation without going into details, or speaking of 15 per cent or 20 per cent or British preference or anything else, let me say that the tariff that made the prosperity of the country, and for which there is not need of explanation, is the tariff that the Liberal Party, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, gave the country in the past, and which the Liberal Party will give in the future. I went to Ottawa for the Laurier Tariff, and in Quebec as far as we could create a tariff to help the growth of this conutry, I protected the paper industry and helped the pulp industry, and now Quebec is at the head of all the provinces of the Dominion in the manufacture of paper and pulp.

National Debt

"But the tariff is not the only question to be discussed in this election. There is the question of the national debt. You all remember 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was vigorously criticized on account of his heavy expenditure and his heavy debt. Yet the debt has been multiplied over 11 times since then. It is an interesting matter for the people of Canada to consider that the annual interest on the national debt is now $142,000,000, whereas in 1911 the annual interest on the then national debt was but $13,000,000.

"There is another question, that of the railways. We have to meet annually a deficit on our railways of over $100,000,000. Can we go on doing this for two, three or five years? I say no; and it is important to know how we are going to settle that question, how we are to put an end to these disastrous deficits. How shall we pay these sums? How shall we meet these obligations? How shall we pay the $600,000,000 falling due from now till 1923? I do not know that the Finance Minister himself could tell us at this moment. Some people maintain that those who are responsible for the railway situation are the Liberal Party and Laurier. Laurier was responsible for the construction of the Transcontinental. When Laurier made the Transcontinental we were receiving annually in all provinces of the Confederation a large number of immigrants. Had we had the same current of immigration right on, we would not have a million more of population than we have, and the problem of the Transcontinental would be solved.

Present Conditions

"When Laurier built the Transcontinental we had not that world war which has sown unrest throughout the universe, and Laurier could not foresee that disaster. But it was not Laurier who acquired the Canadian Northern. It was not Laurier who imposed the Grand Trunk on the people of Canada, and it is the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk that were the cause of the trouble we have to face now and which the government is not able to deliver us from.

"That is why I come before you now in all confidence and devotion to tell you that the time has come to have a change in the administration of our country. Without being responsible for all that we are suffering from, the present government is responsible for a great part of it, and has shown by its action that it is not able to remedy the troubles it has brought upon the Dominion. It is the duty of the good people of this Province and the good people of Canada to send to Ottawa the Liberal Party which gave them the 15 years of the greatest prosperity of our national life. I ask all the people of Quebec to unite in order that after December 6 this Province will occupy at Ottawa the enviable, respectable, and respected place which is due to her in the Canadian Confederation."

BEER SALE OPPOSED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The executive of the Peoples Prohibition Association of British Columbia has forwarded a copy of the following resolution to John Oliver, the Premier at Victoria:

"This executive begs to memorialize the government to the effect that this association views with alarm the proposal announced recently in the public press that the government proposes to amend the Government Liquor Act to provide for local option to the municipalities upon the question of permitting the sale of beer by the glass.

"This association regards such a proposal as a preliminary step enabling the return of the public bar.

"We draw the attention of the government and the public to the fact that beer may now be purchased publicly at government stores without hindrance, in pint or quart bottles, while multiplication of so-called clubs has made liquor, including beer, available to large numbers of people by the glass under the pretense of lawful distribution to members. We regard this so-called distribution as a flagrant breach of trust with the people of this Province, who never anticipated such an outcome, when they authorized sale by government in sealed packages.

"We therefore protest against any extension whatever of the facilities for the sale of beer, either by the government or by any other agency whatever, and request that the distribution of liquor in clubs be immediately stopped by legislation and the liquor clubs disbanded."

PACIFIC AIR BASES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The importance of establishing air bases on the Pacific coast for commercial and defensive purposes was urged in a resolution prepared by Colonel Lamping of Seattle and indorsed at the convention of the Pacific coast port authorities here. Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to the governments at Washington and Ottawa. This was the only resolution passed during the two days' deliberations and it was originated by an interesting address by Rufus Choate of San Diego on "Regulations of Aircraft in Harbors." Another interesting paper was read by A. R. Tibbetts of the Marine Department at Ottawa, on "The Origin, History and Administration of Port Authorities."

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POLICIES DEFENDED OF RESERVE BANKS

Governor of Federal Board Says Salaries Paid Officers and Employees of System Are Below Those in Private Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal reserve board, in a letter transmitted to the Senate yesterday, stanchly defended the policies of the board against charges that salary increases allowed officers of Federal Reserve banks constituted "an amazing waste of public money."

His letter was sent in response to a resolution sponsored by Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and in defending the salaries of officers and employees of the various banks under the system, Governor Harding made special reference to the salary list of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

"From a legal standpoint these banks are private corporations, organized under a special act of Congress," said Mr. Harding. "They are not in a strict sense of the word government banks, but are only quasi-governmental institutions."

Mr. Harding explained that the payment of salaries to officers and employees of the Federal Reserve banks is regulated entirely by the bank directors and that the advance in salaries since the war has been due to the increase in the cost of living and in the great increase in the business done by the banks.

Three successive secretaries of the Treasury have approved the salaries paid by the federal reserve banks, said Mr. Harding, and none of them has taken the view that there had been any "amazing waste of public money" in that respect. William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, he said, approved a salary of $50,000 which the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had voted in 1918 for the governor of that institution. "Now that the business of the banks has been well established, the time has come when the governor of a federal reserve bank could command on its merits a fair and just compensation," Mr. McAdoo had said in approving the increase.

Governor Harding claimed that the salaries of the presidents of some of the larger New York national banks are 75 and 100 per cent larger than that of the governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and that in the case of three of these banks there is a vice-president who gets a larger salary.

The highest salary paid a deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, he said, is $30,000, compared with salaries ranging from $30,000 to $75,000 for like positions in some national banks.

Mr. Harding wrote that the average salary paid to officers of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is $12,745, compared with an average of $17,331 for six national banks in that city. The Dallas (Texas) Federal Reserve Bank maintains the lowest average, $5512, as compared with an average of $11,409 paid the officers of national banks.

"With reference to the statement frequently made that salaries paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have increased 50 per cent between 1918 and 1920, while at the same time the number of officers and employees only increased 10 per cent," Mr. Harding said, "the board would state that during this period the total salaries of officers and employees increased by $1,534,443, of which amount $1,336,443 represented the increase in salaries to employees, and only $198,000 in increase in salaries paid to officers."

He called attention to the fact that officers and employees of the banks are not permitted to engage in other business or to hold public office. "Their service in the Federal Reserve Bank is not a stepping stone to a political career, nor does it afford means of outside financial profit," he said.

Mr. Harding's own salary as governor of the Federal Reserve Board is $12,000 a year, with actual traveling expenses.

MASONS HONOR TO FIRST PRESIDENT

Lodges Prepare to Observe November 4 as Anniversary of Washington's Initiation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Masonic lodges in the United States will commemorate November 4 as the anniversary of the date upon which George Washington was initiated an entered apprentice in 1752.

In calling attention of the craft to this date, Robert H. Robinson, grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York, said:

"The thought of George Washington should be more than an inspiration to the men of America today. We need the spirit of his leadership in all of the great responsibilities confronting our country in these crucial times. The contemplation of his wonderful foresight, his vision of America and all that our country was to be compels all men to reflect on the virtues of his citizenship and his leadership, that his hopes and prophesies may not fail of fulfillment.

"I would call your attention to two paragraphs from Washington's immortal farewell address:

"'The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government; but the Constitution which at any time exists . . . is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

"'All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character . . . are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a part . . . often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.'

"I quote too from the fearless address of a brother grand master of a distant jurisdiction in sending his message to the men of the craft within his own state:

"'If Freemasonry is to be more than a self-satisfied organization, resting on the glory of the past and content with the secret ritualism of our lodge rooms, we, its membership, must as individuals do our part in opposing all efforts, from whatsoever source they emanate, to set up any authority or power, secret or public, political or ecclesiastical, that seeks to undermine that government, destroy its power, or limit its usefulness. Any secret organization that undertakes to trade on religious or race prejudice, to encourage directly or indirectly measures of violence, or to interfere with the due process of the law of our land, thereby declares itself to be an enemy not alone to our government, but of Freemasonry. If secret administration of punishment by mob action is to prevail, our free governmental institutions will perish.'

"In furtherance of the celebration of Washington's honorable and distinguished association with the craft as brother, worshipful master and grand master honorarium, it is directed that this communication be read in every lodge at the first stated communication after its receipt, and notation thereof be made upon the minutes in order that the Freemasons of New York may think on these things and recognize their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the United States of America."

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BILL WOULD LOWER ELECTION FUND LIMIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act so as to make it conform to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Newberry case, which held it unconstitutional and void so far as primary elections are concerned, is proposed in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by John L. Cable (R.), Representative from Ohio.

"Section 8 of that act limits the expenditures for 'nomination and election' of representatives to $5000, and senators to $10,000," said Mr. Cable. "The section is not divisible and therefore, that portion relating to the election of senators and congressmen does not stand. When it is not possible to separate that which is unconstitutional from the rest of the section, then the whole section falls.

"Since the enactment of that law, by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, United States senators are elected by popular vote and not by legislatures, therefore, that portion of the Corrupt Practices Act relating to the elections of senators by the state legislatures is of no use and avail and should be stricken out.

"It is apparent that in order to accomplish the original purpose and intent of the act that Section 8 should be reenacted into a valid law, and made to conform to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Newberry case and to the Seventeenth Amendment."

Mr. Cable proposes to limit the expenditures for senatorial candidates to $6000 and of representatives to $3000 "in any campaign for election," which would include primary elections.

POWER NEEDS MET BY RIVER RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Marked reduction in electric power costs to the consumer probably will follow the development of waterpower along the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, according to officials of the Northern States Power Company. The company has applied for the right to develop power at the high dam on the Mississippi and at six other points in Minnesota, under the conditions of the new federal power act.

"Economic production of electrical energy in sufficient quantities to meet the growing needs of Minneapolis and surrounding towns for a long period of years is the aim which prompted the company to make application for waterpower rights," said Charles F. Stuart, assistant vice-president.


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SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET GROWING

United States Commercial Official Reports Good General Field for Exporters With Excellent Potential Possibilities

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — South Africa is a good general market for exporters of the United States and can be expected to show a steady growth, declared Ruben A. Lundquist, chief of the electrical equipment division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Lundquist is in Boston to establish contact with manufacturers of electrical equipment, reaching many of them through the exhibit of the bureau's work at the International Textile Exposition being held this week. His most recent general trade investigation ended two months ago on his return from South Africa and India.

Speaking generally with regard to South Africa, Mr. Lundquist said that the resources of the country are greater than the population would indicate. There are about one and one-half million white people in the whole Union and between seven and eight million natives. While the latter have only limited direct purchasing power, they are a large indirect asset to the country as labor, being used in the gold mines about Johannesburg, where one-half of the world's gold output is produced, and in the diamond mines at Kimberly, as well as in agricultural and pastoral industry.

Market for Goods

The outstanding markets in South Africa for American products are in industrial machinery, agricultural implements, electrical goods, hardware and tools, textiles to some extent, and specialties. The shoe market is generally excellent although there is at present an embargo on many makes of American footwear. The United States buys wool, mohair, hides, skins, asbestos, chrome, and of more recent development, quantities of fruits, which come into the markets when domestic fruits of the United States are going off.

Asked regarding the effect of the exchange situation on commercial relations with South Africa, Mr. Lundquist said that buyers are becoming adjusted to a depreciated sterling exchange. In the early days of the decline of the pound, purchasers were alarmed. This has, in large measure, given way to a realization that it was not the sovereign but the paper pound which was depreciated, and the tendency is to purchase on the basis of a pound somewhere in the vicinity of $4 in value.

"The exchange situation in South Africa has a peculiarity that is not existent in other British dominions," Mr. Lundquist pointed out. "The country is a great gold producer and the output of the mines is sold at a fixed price in dollars. Therefore, when sterling is low, as measured in dollars and cents, the mines realize high prices for their gold, and since they pay wages and do buying locally in pounds, shillings and pence, the mining industry in a way benefits by depreciated currency. South Africa in fact feels the exchange handicaps less than the other British dominions."

Electrical Machinery

With regard to the electrical machinery line, with which he is identified in coordinating trade facts through the commodity division, Mr. Lundquist said that electrical equipment manufacturers in the United States are turning toward foreign trade. Despite the heavy decline in the value of the total exports of the United States during the past year, the exports of electrical goods for the last nine months are in excess of the total for the same period of last year, and are today about five times what they were in 1913.

"In view of the high fuel costs, particularly in Europe," Mr. Lundquist said, "there is a general activity in the development of water power resources and the electrification of railroads. These are instanced by the Rhone River project in France and large projects in Latvia and in Austria. These and other plans offer markets abroad for American electrical equipment and it is one of the tasks of the commodity division to keep the manufacturers in touch with opportunities throughout the world."

MR. HOOVER TO TALK ON LABOR RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will discuss "Good Will and Cooperation in Industry" at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor on Friday night by the Industrial Relations Association of America and the Academy of Political Science.

The association began a four-day convention here yesterday, discussing outstanding industrial relations experiences during the year. Mr. Hoover's subject will also be discussed from the points of view of Labor, British employers, government and Canadian experience.

GARMENT EMPLOYERS REFUSE TO CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the method of work is not a matter for conference between employer and employee is one of the claims made by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association in its determination to install the piecework system and a longer work week on November 14.

Declaring that the manufacturers, after 11 years of bargaining, and in violation of a contract made last June, have decided to do away with week work in favor of the old-time detested piecework system, officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union began yesterday to take a strike vote among their 60,000 members.

The union alleges that a committee representing both sides, under the June agreement, were to report today on methods of increasing production, but it is the employers' desire to take advantage of the present economic and industrial situation to force abrogation of working conditions instituted during the past two years at the insistence of the union. The employers say there is nothing to confer about.

NONPARTISAN BOND ISSUE PROTECTED

Validity of the North Dakota Debt Maintained — Early Liquidation of Part of the Securities May Be Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Validity of the recently marketed bonds of the Bank of North Dakota is not affected by the election which recalled the Nonpartisan League officials from state offices, according to information given out here yesterday. The New York representative of the bank said that the bonds had been sold and delivered, and that at least a portion of the proceeds would be used for those projects which had been recognized as proper by the new state Administration, while some had already been used to pay outstanding mortgages.

No special message has been received from the headquarters of the bank since the election, and just what action is contemplated in regard to the future conduct of the bank has not yet been determined.

"The most noticeable incident of the recent election for the recall of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, and of the vote against the program of the Nonpartisan League, is the proof it affords of the necessity for a national, rather than a state organization to combat the Wall Street interests," said J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of 48, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to comment on the election.

"When the Nonpartisan League formulated its program along the lines of what the people of North Dakota said they wanted, they worked on the theory that it would be better to put these plans into effect, state by state, without any national backing, hoping to progress from state to state. But this election shows them that if they capture a state or two, the moment the interests discover they have obtained anything worth while, they will in turn squeeze them by the same process. Now they will be more ready to come in with the Committee of 48 in forming a new national party, having already said that the national platform of the committee is satisfactory.

"Another phase of the election proves that other statements of the committee were correct. While officially the Nonpartisan League is in possession of the Republican Party machinery, it was not the Democrats, but a combination of Republicans and Democrats that defeated it. This proves that the old parties, when confronted with real opposition, sink their so-called differences and unite against it. For this reason, when a real national party comes into being, Democratic liberals, as well as Republicans, will support it, insuring success in most of the farmer states.

"In regard to the bonds, I am unable to say what will be done. If the bonds, which are the legal issue of the State of North Dakota, have been fully sold, as stated, there can be no question as to their validity. But as the projects to finance which they were issued have been repudiated by the voters, the new Administration will scarcely be able to use the proceeds, and may ask the purchasers to accept immediate payment."

STOCK MANIPULATION "IN ESCROW" FRAUD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Acting under the authority of the new state blue sky law, and following hearing and inquiry, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has defined as constituting a fraud the practice of putting shares of stock "in escrow" for the purpose of price manipulation.

"The Department of Public Utilities," the decision of the commissioners says, "is informed that there is a practice to narrow the market for a particular security by placing substantially all the shares thereof in escrow or by some similar device, to have sales of some of the remaining shares made upon an exchange at a price somewhat above par, and to use the quotations of these sales as a basis to induce the purchase of the remaining shares held in escrow at par, and that this is all done for the purpose of inducing purchases of this particular security at par through the apparent existence of a real market therefor at above par.

"This constitutes, in the opinion of the Department of Public Utilities, a fraud within the meaning of the Sale of Securities Act, which cannot possibly be countenanced by it."

THANKSGIVING DAY AGAIN PROCLAIMED

President Harding Sets Apart November 24—Prayer Urged That Nation May Undertake the Service That Awaits It

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 24, as a day of thanksgiving, devotion and prayer and urging the people to give thanks "for all that has been rendered unto them" and to pray "for a continuance of the divine fortune which has been showered so generously upon this nation." The proclamation follows:

"A PROCLAMATION:

"That season has come when, alike in pursuance of a devout people's time-honored custom and in grateful recognition of favoring national fortunes, it is proper that the President should summon the nation to a day of devotion, of thanksgiving for blessings bestowed, and of prayer for guidance in modes of life that may deserve continuance of divine favor.

"Foremost among our blessings is the return of peace and the approach to normal ways again. The year has brought us again into relations of amity with all nations, after a long period of struggle and turbulence. In thankfulness therefor, we may well unite in the hope that Providence will vouchsafe approval to the things we have done, the aims which have guided us, the aspirations which have inspired us. We shall be prospered as we shall deserve prosperity, seeking not alone for the material things but for those of the spirit as well; earnestly trying to help others; asking, before all else, the privilege of service. As we render thanks anew for the exaltation which came to us, we may fittingly petition that moderation and wisdom shall be granted to rest upon all who are in authority, in the tasks they must discharge. Their hands will be steadied, their purposes strengthened, in answer to our prayers.

"Ours has been a favored nation in the bounty which God has bestowed upon it. The great trial of humanity, though indeed we bore our part as well as we were able, left us comparatively little scarred. It is for us to recognize that we have been thus favored, and when we gather at our altars to offer up thanks, we will do well to pledge, in humility and all sincerity, our purpose to prove deserving. We have been raised up and preserved in national power and consequence, as part of a plan whose wisdom we cannot question. Thus believing, we can do no less than hold our nation the willing instrument of the Providence which has so wonderfully favored us. Opportunity for very great service awaits us if we shall prove equal to it. Let our prayers be raised, for direction in the right paths. Under God, our responsibility is great; to our own first, to all men afterward; to all mankind in God's own justice.

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, to be observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving, devotion and prayer; urging that at their hearthsides and their altars they will give thanks for all that has been rendered unto them, and will pray for a continuance of the divine fortune which has been showered so generously upon this nation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the United States of America.

"Done at the capital of the United States, this 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-one and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-sixth.

(Signed) "WARREN G. HARDING.

"By the President:

"CHARLES E. HUGHES,

"Secretary of State."

WAGES OF WOMEN IN ONTARIO FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario — The proposed minimum wage for women workers in factories of London, in common with the minimum for Ottawa and Hamilton, has been fixed at $11.50 a week and this figure will soon be made compulsory by provincial law. The scale is to be about 50 cents a week lower for smaller cities and towns in the Province, and 50 cents a week higher in Toronto. The variation is due to the living cost in the cities of different sizes. According to the understanding of manufacturers affected by the plan all women are to be considered adult and expert workers after 18 months of apprenticeship no matter what their line of business. It is believed by the manufacturers that $11.50 a week represents a fair wage and that women receiving this can live without discomfort. One factory manager points out that most women coming into a factory are placed on a piece work system as soon as they display ability, and thereby put themselves in line to make as high as $20 a week.

The orders which have been approved are:

Minimum wage: No experienced woman employee shall receive less per week than $11.50.

Inexperienced adult: Not less per week than $9.50 for the first six months and not less than $10.50 for the next six months, after which she shall be considered an experienced employee.

Girls: Not less per week than $8 for the first six months; $9 for the second six months; $10.50 for the third six months; after which period of 18 months she shall be considered adult and experienced and receive full minimum. No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishment.

DRINKING DRIVERS RECEIVE WARNING

Rhode Island Superior Court Sustains Lower Courts in Imposing Sentences Against Operators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Drinking motorists were severely criticized by Judge Chester W. Barrows of the Superior Court, in upholding a lower court penalty of $50 and 10 days in jail. He is the first of the Superior Court justices to take up appealed automobile cases in which jail sentences have been applied. His attitude in Kent County is regarded as typical of what it will be in other counties where appeals are pending.

Until recently the district courts imposed only fines in cases of operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, their attitude being that jail sentences would not be sustained in the higher courts. Recently, however, public sentiment against drunken drivers has been so strong that a campaign started in this city has spread all over the State and district courts have been imposing both fines and jail sentences.

During the summer recess of the Superior Court in Providence County alone, 19 appealed cases of this nature accumulated and have been docketed to come before the court for disposition soon. The defendants in these cases have hoped to be saved from serving jail sentences by the general attitude of the higher court in mitigating sentences imposed in the district courts, on the ground of economy, reformation of character or other extenuating circumstance.

In passing sentence on the appealed case which came to him, Judge Barrows said: "I am not inclined to regard this case as anything but serious. With the public safety endangered by persons operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor, I do not feel at all disposed to change the sentence of the lower court. It would only encourage people to come here and expect leniency."

The state Board of Public Roads, which has taken a decided stand against reckless driving and driving of automobiles by persons under the influence of liquor, revoked the licenses of four others at one session.

MILK DRIVERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Milk drivers in New York City, Westchester County, and nearby cities in New Jersey are on strike for an increase of $5 a week and two weeks vacation every summer with pay. The distributors at first asked the men to accept a wage cut of from 10 to 15 per cent and later proposed to maintain the present scale. The men then voted eight to one to strike for a higher scale.

The distributors have announced that they will institute the open shop. Consumers are obtaining their milk at distributing stations and stores, and if necessary milk will be placed on sale in schools and public places.

OREGON ORE PROMISES WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—It is the opinion of Mr. H. M. Parks, director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology, and of other authorities, that iron deposits in Columbia County are as rich per ton as the deposits in some of the richest iron producing centers in the eastern part of the United States. The ore near Scappoose runs around 50 and 53 per cent pure.

SCHOOLS SHOULD BE UNINFLUENCED

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Declares They Owe No Allegiance to Special Interests in Directing Teachings

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Agreeing that the public school represents an agency of great influence in molding the views and opinions of young people, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, in an address to the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries, declared that "the public school does not owe to business interests or to Labor interests or to special interests of any kind that there shall be constructed in the minds of young people attitudes and opinions designed definitely and specifically helpful to those interests."

"It cannot be too clearly understood by those citizens who are the real friends of American social, political, and industrial institutions," Dr. Smith said, "that it is not a legitimate part of the public school program to deal in any phase of propaganda. It is the primary function of education to teach children how to think. It is not its function to tell them what to think. Let the doors of the schoolhouse once be opened to the appeals of those who want economics or any other subject taught from the special viewpoint of a group of people, and they must remain open until the schools will be so crowded with the teachings of the propagandists that there will be no time or opportunity left for doing the work which is the primary responsibility of the schools. Moreover, the way to oppose the tendency in the direction of which I speak is not to meet propaganda with new propaganda. The right way is for all right-minded citizens to use their influence to keep the schools absolutely free from all propaganda of every kind and description.

Function of Schools

"What then are some of the expectations which the business man may properly make of the public schools? Are they not quite the same as the expectations of society in general? We must grant, of course, that the public school can carry only a part of the responsibility for the education of children. The children of any community receive their education from a great variety of agencies, activities, influences, and institutions. It is, therefore, true that all these agencies and institutions, having their educational influence, have likewise their education responsibilities to consider. Perhaps it would be useful if every agency and institution would undertake to make a study of the field in which its own major contribution is to be made.

"Certainly, so far as the schools are concerned, it is of the highest importance to the youth and to the people as a whole that those engaged in administering and teaching the schools should outline definitely their objectives and set themselves to work as effectively as possible in the accomplishment of those objectives.

"In the first place, children should be led to master what we may call the tools of an education. This is not a plea exclusively for the three "R's." It is a plea that every subject offered in the elementary schools should be reduced to its elements and taught in such a thorough fashion that the child would have at his command the means for pursuing his further education. The greatest care should be taken that the curricula of the elementary school should be kept simple in form.

Schools and Business

"The other thing the business world as well as the political and social world should expect of the elementary schools is that the youth, while passing through these schools, should acquire so far as possible the right set of mental, moral, and physical habits. Of course, this result is not one to be expected entirely from the schools. It is one, however, to which the school ought to make a very large contribution. Is it not still true that the work of the world calls now, as always in the past, not only for information, but for those dynamic qualities which are to be found only in the character of the individual?

"In the upper elementary and the secondary years, the public schools, together with other institutions, should aim in the direction of the development of individual power. In these years, children rapidly develop to show their different tastes, talents, and needs. Much of the aim of education in the past has been directed toward the treatment of youth in these years on the supposition that the same forms of education are equally valuable for all individuals. This is distinctly not so. American education would perform a very sorry service for American life in any field, whether social, political, or industrial, if it produced a standardized product.

"Our ideal in education is to secure for each individual exactly the type of education and the degree of it which will help him to the development of his powers to the highest point it is possible for them to reach in order that the community may have the advantage of his service at its best. It is difficult to conceive of the permanent prosperity of any industry or of any other human activity unless in that activity are found constantly elements of growth and development. Those elements are not to be secured except as we provide to the utmost degree possible men and women of those personal qualities which, taken together, we usually call 'leadership.'"

OIL FIRM RESUMES IN STRIKE FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BAKERSFIELD, California — The Traders Oil Corporation of New York, one of the biggest producing companies in the Kern County oil fields, yesterday resumed the work of pumping out all of its wells after being shut down by the strike for seven weeks. Drilling will be resumed next week, according to an announcement by Frank R. McQuigg, vice-president of the Traders Oil Corporation, who telegraphed the board of supervisors of Kern County announcing resumption of work and stating that the company would hold the county responsible for any attacks made by strikers or damages resulting therefrom.

The supervisors immediately instructed the sheriff and the district attorney to take adequate steps to protect the properties of the corporation so as to permit it to resume operations. This was the first of the companies to resume operations in the Kern County field, but later yesterday the North American Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Pan-American Petroleum Corporation and the Brown Gold Oil Company resumed work with all men employed under the American plan without respect to union affiliations. Reliable reports are that more than half the men returning to work for these companies are from the ranks of the strikers.

The California district council of the Oil Workers Union of America is in session here, behind closed doors, considering the proposition of the operators that all the men will be given back their jobs provided they return under the American plan without any reference to the union.

The whole situation yesterday indicated that the strike of some 7000 workers is at an end, so far as the rank and file of the strikers is concerned.

COUNTY TO REFUND ALIEN TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Refund of the $10 alien poll tax, collected by the county assessor under the alien poll tax law, is to be made, according to an announcement of Albert T. Eaves, county auditor. This refund will be accomplished by claims upon the county. Claims will be satisfied through a fund set apart for the purpose. Those who have paid the tax and desire refund must present their poll tax receipts.

PORTLAND LEADS IN BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—According to statistics, recently compiled, this city led the principal cities of the Pacific Coast in the building permit gains for September over those of the same month of 1920. September last, the valuation reached $1,789,195.

FIRST VICTORIES IN VACCINATION CASES

Demurrers to 14 Damage Suits, Involving Children's Right to Stay at School, Are Overruled —Trials Expected Shortly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Medical freedom won a point against the Department of Health of this city when demurrers to 14 damage suits against the Board of Education were overruled in the Superior Court of Cook County. In each case $10,000 damages is asked.

It was ruled by Judge J. B. David in four of the cases that the Board of Education, under orders from the Department of Health, cannot keep unvaccinated children out of school on a mere pretense. They cannot be excluded from school because they are not vaccinated when there is no epidemic of small pox, he said.

Similar ruling was made by Judge Oscar Hebel in five cases allotted to him, and by Judge Theodore Brentano in one case taken to his court. Demurrers in the other four cases were heard by Judge H. A. Lewis, the attorney for the Board of Education, signifying in advance that he would not support his motion, in view of the failure of his motions in the other courts.

It is expected that the suits will be tried shortly, and that all will be decided within the next two months. They were filed more than a year ago.

Because they refused to submit to vaccination, the 14 pupils were excluded from the Portage Park public school in June, 1920. There was no epidemic of smallpox, according to an affidavit from the physician attending the case in question. He said it was chicken pox.

P. A. Mortensen, superintendent of schools; E. E. Cole, assistant superintendent; R. M. Hitch, district superintendent, and W. D. Smyser, principal of the Portage Park School are named as defendants.

Judge David told F. A. Bangs, attorney in the cases, that he was not sure the plaintiffs could recover any substantial money damages. It was pointed out that the damages were intangible, and that the suits were not so much to collect money as to protect the rights involved. Judge David agreed that the fight was one for fundamental justice and therefore had a sound basis.

"Vaccination is not and cannot be made a condition prerequisite to the right to attend public schools," said Mr. Bangs to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

According to a decision of the Supreme Court, in times of epidemic, unvaccinated children may be excluded from the public schools for a short period. We believe, however, that the suit upon which the decision was made was not properly argued and that a more just ruling can be obtained."

STATE SETS LUMBER RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington—A report just issued by the forest service of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, District of Columbia, credits the State of Washington with having cut 5,525,000,000 board feet of lumber in 1920, an increase of 11 per cent over 1919, and the highest total production of any state in the Union. This was about 15 per cent of the total production of lumber in the United States for 1920. The report shows the average price of lumber at the mills increased to $38.42 per 1000, a rise of 150 per cent since 1910.

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SPEEDY REOPENING OF CORTES URGED

Opposition Desires Some Authority in the Conduct of the Moroccan War, but Will Not Hinder the Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—A highly important meeting of the leaders of the various sections of the Liberal Left has just been held at the instance of Rafael Gasset, this being the first opportunity there has been since the beginning of the present series of troubles in Morocco of holding such an assembly. These leaders, four or five in number, have been scattered in various parts, and it is only now that the Count de Romanones has come back from St. Jean de Luz in the south of France, where he has been spending the summer, that Melquiades Alvarez, the chief of the Reformistas—who now permits himself to be classed definitely with the Liberal section and attends all meetings of leaders like these—is back from the Asturias; that Mr. Alba has returned from San Sebastian, and the Marquess de Alhucemas, the chief of the Democrats and the strongest of the various sections, from Lourizan.

Up to this moment no statement has been issued concerning decisions arrived at at this meeting, but there need be no hesitation in saying that certainly the chief of them was a resolution to press upon the government the necessity of a speedy reopening of the Cortes, and it is equally certain that this recommendation will be received with the greatest respect by Mr. Maura. He has been hesitating and vacillating upon this question of the reopening of Parliament. Not merely the Liberals, but the country wants this reopening, as perhaps never before. People are more intelligent upon political affairs at home and abroad and are better equipped in knowledge and reading capacity than they were more than 20 years ago, when, upon the affair of Cuba, the country was last faced with a national crisis of such magnitude as this.

A War Against Rebels

In some respects, of course, this present business is a smaller one than that of the war with the United States. Spain is not engaged in a certain losing fight with a great foreign power, and a certain loss of foreign possessions as the result of her own waywardness and misconduct; she is simply contending against an army of so-called rebels in her zone in Morocco, and, with the eyes of the world upon her, she simply must win through, and do so well. But though they be "rebels," this is yet a formidable enemy army, the instruments of war that are being employed are more modern and varied than in the old days, and it is certainly the fact that national resources have to be drawn upon far more. Besides, Spanish losses are the greatest known. And the country is stirred patriotically, is more united, and presents a better national appearance than ever before.

Thus to Spain this is the biggest thing, and that is one reason why there is the popular demand for the Cortes to be reopened, since, when they are, there will certainly be long and anxious debates upon different phases of the Morocco subject, and there are now several newspapers that report all the Parliamentary proceedings word for word. The military party has been adverse to the reopening; it does not want the military aspect of the great problem to be argued by non-experts at this juncture, and especially do they not desire to have the question of responsibilities broached.

John de la Cierva, the War Minister, is understood to have been against the reopening on the ground that when he and the government faced Parliament it was desirable that they should have something substantial in the shape of a reconquest to offer the Cortes and the people. With this pressure upon him, the Premier was for waiting before reopening Parliament, even though his own disposition was to resume the sittings as soon as possible. But public opinion and the Liberals have made it inevitable that the Cortes should resume their sittings soon.

Liberals Not to Hinder Work

It is understood that the Liberal opposition has no intention of offering serious resistance to the Maura Government or taking any action whatever of a purely political kind, or such as would not be helpful to the government in the present crisis. The Marquess de Alhucemas, who is virtually the leader of this opposition in these days, is specially insistent upon this; they want to assist, not to hinder. At the same time it is felt that the government would be assisted by sincere criticism, and there is anyhow one point upon which the Liberals and their Reformista friends feel very strongly and which they intend to press even against the inclination of the government, and that is the necessity of making the inquiry into the question of responsibilities for the Morocco disaster as thorough as is possible.

The Count de Romanones, as leader of what is still regarded as the official Liberal Party, has indicated that in all these and other matters he and his party will proceed in full agreement with the Marquess de Alhucemas and those who follow him. He intimates that while it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Morocco, even this question cannot be permitted at the present time to absorb the whole of the national life and interest, and he points out that when the powers of Europe were engaged in the great war they had still to attend to their own respective national affairs, and did so. The Count says that he presumes the reopening of the Cortes will take place immediately, as was understood when the government was formed, because, even if there are some national schemes and bills that may have to be postponed, that relating to the prolongation of the charter of the Bank of Spain cannot be. This subject concerns the basis of the national economy, and it cannot be settled by royal decree, but must be debated and a fair understanding in good faith arrived at.

Calling Upon the Cortes

Melquiades Alvarez has made some pointed remarks upon the situation. "Can there be any Liberal, can there be any Spaniard," he asks, "who does not desire the immediate reopening of the Cortes? I think not. More than this, I dare to suppose that Mr. Maura himself will very soon appreciate the absolute necessity of presenting himself before Parliament. It is a case of repeating to him his own phrase, 'If the Cortes are of no use in this matter, for what are they of any use?'

"Even in a constitutional régime of the kind we have in Spain at the present time, the Cortes are preeminent; they demand, therefore, a knowledge of what is happening and the determination of what must be done. Any other thing would amount to a dictatorship, and if there is anyone to support personal power let him speak out clearly. Spain, the nation, demands that an account shall be given to it of everything. It is Parliament who must be the judge, and it is the adequate instrument for fixing the policy that must be followed in Morocco in the future. There need be no fear of indiscretions.

"The countries of Europe engaged in their great war have just given us the example, during more than four years of war, of locating responsibilities, censuring generals, dealing with cases of indiscipline and everything that could affect the prestige and the honor of the army. What is happening in our case is but really a very small particle in comparison with what took place in the outside world, but it is vastly important to us. Every Spanish deputy and senator has a clear idea of his duty, of patriotism, and what is of importance to Spain; all feel in the same way the national misfortunes and the weight of their responsibility. Patriotism is not encouraged by what is clandestine; on the other hand it is enhanced by criticism."

Government of Parliamentarians

Mr. de la Cierva, the chief political figure in the government and the one whose views are most regularly sought, is occasionally a little facetious. At the end of a conversation the other day with a number of persons who were seeking information from him, he turned round suddenly and asked them: "Are there any politics in Spain at the present time?" One of his interlocutors murmured, "Some of the newspapers are speaking of—" "Speaking of what?" interrupted the War Minister. "Are they speaking again of my own 'subterfanean plans'? If those who say such things could only see! If they only knew what I have to do they would not give themselves up to these Machiavellian suppositions."

Another of the company said that the only thing to be noticed in politics just then was the disgust that had been expressed by Melquiades Alvarez at Lerroux, the Radical Republican leader, upon the latter expressing himself against the reopening of the Cortes at the present time. "Bah!" exclaimed Mr. de la Cierva. "Don Melquiades Alvarez is a great patriot, and will understand very well that this is not an opportune moment for going to Parliament. All the members of this government are parliamentarians, and we desire above all things, to go to the Cortes, but it is necessary to take circumstances into consideration. Above all we must see to it that we fulfill our obligations. This affair of Morocco is no small thing. It is a problem vital to the interests of the country."

AUSTRALIAN LABOR DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's representative at the International Labor Conference in Geneva will be Mr. T. Merry, who was formerly secretary of the South Australian Labor Council. Mr. Merry is a painter, and his selection is peculiarly suitable, as Australia believes that strings are pulled to cause the International Labor Bureau to declare against the use of white lead in paint. Such a decision would benefit some nations at the expense of the Commonwealth, whose mining interests would be gravely affected. The Australian delegate, who was selected from a list of candidates submitted by Labor councils in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and this state, is a practical man who will stand for the interests of Australian Labor.

COOPERATORS IN BRITAIN SHOW LOSS

Heavy Six Months' Deficit of the Cooperative Wholesale Society Is Largely Ascribed to Committee Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—A loss of £3,434,620 in six months is an occasion which no trading concern can look upon with equanimity, and when it was announced that this had happened to the Cooperative Wholesale Society during the half-year ending June 28 there was a stir not only in official cooperative circles, but throughout the whole cooperative movement and among the general public as well. Everywhere the question was asked "What's wrong with the C. W. S.?" and journalists, friendly and unfriendly, busied themselves with trying to answer it.

One widely read journal, not noted for its love of the cooperative movement, gave prominence to an article which more than one cooperator has described as fair-minded, in which the system of government by committee was declared to be the chief weakness of both the wholesale and retail cooperative societies. Such government, it said, crippled initiative, and should be swept away and replaced with management by experts. "What the C. W. S. needs," went on the article, "is a big man brought in from the outside of the movement, paid a big salary, given the position because he can fill it, and not because he is a cooperator and has received a certain number of votes, and given absolute control."

With the first part of this suggestion there are to be found ardent and lifelong cooperators to agree, for it has been said that while government by committee is an integral part of the constitution of the cooperative movement and must forever remain if the democratic basis is to survive, the Cooperative Wholesale Society would be greatly helped if, failing the discovery of a super business-man inside the movement, the services of a brilliant outsider could be secured to advise the directors in their deliberations; but to the passing of absolute control from a democratically elected committee to an expert, no cooperator will ever agree. Cooperators are and always have been determined to control and supervise the utilization of their capital, a determination which many well-wishers think could be made more effective by the exercise of greater wisdom in the nomination and election of directors, many of whom, although sound and ardent cooperators, have had no training whatever in big business methods.

Retail Societies' Responsibility

All that has been said about the directors may or may not be true, but it does not relieve the retail cooperative societies from their share of the responsibility for the big loss of the wholesale society, for had they been as loyal to the Cooperative Wholesale Society and as willing to follow its example as they might have been, the half-year's losses would not have been so great. At more than quarterly meetings directors have had to complain that although the Cooperative Wholesale Society had substantially reduced the wholesale prices of certain commodities, some retail societies were selling them at prices which compared unfavorably with those of private shops.

"The total sales for the half-year in question amounted to £42,341,576, a decrease of £8,884,292 compared to the corresponding period of last year," says the official statement. "Supplies from the society's productive works amounted to £14,182,684, representing a reduction of £2,020,576. After charging all necessary expenses, in addition to interest on share and loan capital, there is a net loss of £3,434,620, which has been charged to the reserve fund. To meet this transfers of £2,000,000 from the depreciation fund and £1,000,000 from the insurance fund have been credited to the reserve fund, which after covering the net loss for the half-year will have a credit balance of £584,115 to carry forward. The insurance fund will still have a credit balance of £884,574, and a credit balance of £2,558,825 will still remain in the depreciation fund, excluding special writings-off amounting to £530,409.

"Of the various operations of the C. W. S. the greatest loss has been suffered by the distributive departments, amounting to £1,723,637, due entirely to fall of values in stock. The productive works show a loss of £725,030, whilst there is a loss of £676,837 arising from joint trading operations with the Scottish C. W. S. In its report the committee says:

"The losses we have to report in connection with our distributive and productive operations for the half year under consideration are symptomatic of the world conditions of trade, and it has been impossible to wrest ourselves from the economic depression from which nations and peoples alike have been and are suffering.

Fall in Stock Value a Factor

"We have been affected, as other trading concerns of the country have been affected, by the heavy fall in values of stocks and the decreased purchasing power of the consumers due to economic and industrial conditions. The prudent policy adopted in past years of building up adequate reserves has, however, enabled us to cope with the situation arising from the heavy loss incurred during the half year, and as will be seen from the foregoing figures, substantial balances on the reserves are carried forward.

"The fears expressed in our last half-yearly report that we should probably have to face an embarrassing year have proved to be justified, and no severer testing time has ever been experienced in the history of the society. As the shrinkage in trade did not terminate with the end of the half year under review, we feel that the most paramount appeal that can be made at present to our society members and all individual cooperators is to confine as far as possible all their purchasing of commodities to cooperative channels. As an organized force of consumers, we possess the advantage over other trading establishments of being able to maintain our resources by greater application of loyalty to our own trade and production, and we are confident that much better results could be obtained in the movement if greater attention were directed toward our own productions when purchases are being made."

NEW HIGHWAY SOUGHT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An influential deputation has been emphasizing the necessity for a highway between Sydney and Newcastle. At present there is only a roundabout route of 168 miles, while the new scheme would shorten the distance by 64 miles and would develop promising country.

T. D. Mutch, State Minister for Local Government, said that there was not the slightest doubt as to the desirability of carrying out the work, but the barrier was finance. He recommended the deputation to call a conference of the Northern Roads Association, which could draw up a concrete scheme and submit it, with a statement of the amount of financial backing that would be forthcoming to the government. He would then place the question before the Cabinet.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP IN ONTARIO CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — H. Hartley Dewart has resigned from the leadership of the Liberal Party in the Ontario Legislative Assembly and F. Wellington Hay, Liberal member for Perth, has been appointed to succeed him pro tem. The net result of the resignation is that J. W. Curry, Liberal member for Southeast Toronto, who left the Liberal fold last session and practically threw in his lot with the Drury Government supporters, returns to the Liberal ranks.

The members of the party who attended a caucus at the Parliament buildings expressed full appreciation of the services which Mr. Dewart had rendered to them.

WOMEN'S WELFARE IN CHINA ADVANCES

Extension of Voting Privilege and Increased Educational Facilities for Women Make for Improvement in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland—Women's industrial welfare will be the chief subject under discussion at the International Congress of Working Women, in Geneva, the delegates from which are to be allowed to attend the International Labor Conference, which meets later, and present the recommendations reached at their meeting.

Forty-nine countries are sending delegates to the Working Women's Congress, among whom China is to be represented for the first time, by Miss Zung Wei Tsung, a native of Shanghai, and a graduate of Smith College, Massachusetts, where she specialized in history. Miss Zung—it is customary in China to write the surname first—is an admirable representative of the women of her country, for she has been connected with women's activities in China for a number of years, and is especially interested in welfare work.

Shanghai, where she resides, is noted for its numbers of women's clubs, varying from political clubs, clubs for social service, business girls' clubs, and clubs for women students who have returned to China after a Western education. Miss Zung is also a journalist of no mean order, for she is chief woman correspondent of the oldest daily newspaper in Shanghai. For this paper she translates articles from European papers on questions affecting women, and reports the activities of the various women's clubs in that city.

Movement's Rapid Progress

The women's movement in China has been making rapid progress since the revolution of 1911, when the Chinese people threw off the Manchu influence, which had persisted for 265 years, and asserted their own individuality. Previously to 1911, Chinese women of the middle and upper classes led a very secluded and sedentary life, chiefly owing to the universal custom of foot-binding. Today foot-binding no longer exists, except perhaps in a few of the coast towns and in certain isolated districts, while Chinese women are invading every department of public life with the exception of the legal profession, which is still closed to them. There is, however, one Chinese woman lawyer, a Cantonese lady, who has qualified at the Parisian bar.

Chinese women are working in the banks; as accountants, clerks and secretaries; as railway ticket collectors and telephone operators; in journalism and the teaching profession, while a considerable number are preparing to enter the civil service examinations. In 1920 several of the Chinese universities admitted women students for the first time. These include the National University of Peking, the South Western University in Amoy, the universities of Nanking and Shanghai, and the Christian Colleges at Canton and Soochow. All these coeducational colleges have women professors on their staff.

Education Reviewed Abroad

Increasing numbers of Chinese men and women are now receiving a western education, chiefly in America. Two thousand Chinese students are at present graduating in the United States. These young university students are imbued with the highest ideals of their responsibilities as citizens, and in 1919 they formed themselves into a National Students Union with the object of educating the masses in their own country in national and international affairs. This union has branches in every part of the country, each one presided over by little groups of men and women students, who make it their business whenever any important subject is under consideration to visit the various towns and villages in their district, explaining the aspects of the situation to the poorer classes.

Scholarship has been the prerogative of the Chinese people since the dawn of their history, but, owing to the two and a half centuries' oppression of the Manchu rule, during which education was not compulsory as it is today, the bulk of the working-class population in China have become hopelessly illiterate. Chinese men vote at 21, though only on an educational and property qualification, and since the revolution Chinese women have shown themselves increasingly interested in politics, though they have not yet secured the vote. Women's suffrage societies, however, are constantly being formed in every large center, and last May 700 Chinese women suffragists not only marched in procession to the House of Assembly in Canton, bearing a monster petition for women's rights, but invaded the council chamber itself, interrupting the deputies and creating considerable disturbance.

China, besides being a land of scholars, is a land of factories as well. These factories comprise every conceivable manufacture. Chinese industrial workers are not protected by any means, since there is neither government legislation on the one hand nor Labor organization on the other. Welfare work in China is as yet in its infancy, for women and children as well as men work incredibly long hours for equally incredible pay, under most unsatisfactory conditions. The Geneva conference will, it is hoped, go a long way toward remedying this state of things.

NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In October the Melbourne Steamship Company will have afloat a new steamer for the Australian coastal trade. The Coolana, which has been built in a British shipyard, is 1000 tons larger than one of the older vessels of the company which was recently sold, yet the Coolana was bought for a smaller sum than the money paid to the company for the older vessel. The company has just paid a dividend of 10 per cent on ordinary shares and 6 per cent on preference shares.

LATEST TYPES OF BRITISH MOTOR CAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — Recent official returns reveal that an August 31 last, there were approximately 855,582 motor vehicles in Great Britain. These figures include cars, 242,500; motorcycles, 373,200; commercial goods-carrying vehicles, 128,200; and motor hackney vehicles, 82,800. The total revenue derived from the taxation of these vehicles is £9,252,400.

Evidence of the tendency of the larger car manufacturers to adopt one or more light models for the coming season accumulates. The famous Wolseley works at Birmingham include in their program models of 20, 15, 10 and seven horsepower. The latter is a water-cooled flat twin at a price that will render it a possible rival of the popular air-cooled light cars.

The Austin Company is introducing for the first time a variation of the famous "Austin Twenty" in the "Austin Twelve." In appearance it will follow the familiar lines of the "Twenty," but will be specially suitable for the owner driver who demands a car that will give him a maximum of utility for a low upkeep cost and a minimum of attention. It has a four-cylinder engine rated at 12.8 horsepower, four-speed gear, and detachable disc wheels. Electric lighting and starting are standard features, and the suspension is by semi-elliptic springs, the rear springs being underslung. Comfortable upholstery and neat coach work design characterize this latest product of Sir Herbert Austin's factory. This model will not supersede the "Austin Twenty."

The reputation of Armstrong Siddeley has deservedly been built on the well-known 30-horsepower six-cylinder model, but the makers are now following the general trend of the trade by producing an 18 horsepower model. This model will be fitted either as an open touring car, or with saloon or landaulette body. The engine is rated at 17.9 horsepower, and like its famous elder brother has six cylinders fitted with overhead valves. The transmission is through three-speed gear box and spiral bevel drive. Suspension is by semi-elliptic front and cantilever rear springs. Lucas electrical equipment is provided for lighting and starting, the accumulators being mounted on the running board. Two carefully designed internal-expanding fabric-lined brakes, operating on large-diameter drums, are provided. In upholstery and coach work, it will be sufficient to state, the new eighteen model will be worthy of the famous larger model from the same factory.

O-G SHOES
for Men and Women
Favored Footwear for
Style Quality Comfort Value
It is a pleasant thing to know that when you buy a pair of O-G shoes to secure any one of these essentials of satisfaction you invariably secure all four.
O'Connor & Goldberg
Eight O-G Stores for Men and Women in Chicago.


Foster Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children
"There is a Distinctive Foster Shoe for Every Occasion"
The Foster Winter Oxford
The Foster interpretation of the modish Brogue idea—produced in tan or black Norwegian calf.
Priced $12.50
In English black enamel $15
A shoe that can be worn with or without the Foster Spat.
Appropriate Foster Wool Hose for wear with this shoe are now shown.
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Also at the Foster Drake Hotel Shop

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CHICAGO

$1.50 $2.25 $4.95 $5.95
The November Apron Sale
Brings Aprons of Every Desired Sort, Excellent of Quality, at Very Special Prices
A sale definitely established in the plans of women who exact a scrupulous correctness in home-keeping details, and, at the same time, adhere closely to economy.
For these especially selected assortments permit a most generous equipment at a saving substantially worth while.
The Sale Pricings Are 45c to $4.50
These aprons are carefully made, each according to its purpose. Their desirable quality is evident in their unusually good appearance and is proved in satisfactory service.
Maids' Serving Apron Sets, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95 to $6.95
Every set smart, well cut, correct. Attractive indeed with their well-chosen trimming touches. Materials from the simplest to the most elaborate are excellent.
Maids' Costumes, in the Better Styles and Fabrics
In charmeuse, taffeta, silk poplin, soisette, cotton poplin, sateen and also tub fabrics. In every desired color. Their satisfactory fit attests the careful thought which goes into the making of these costumes.
Third Floor, East.

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Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
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Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD


AUSTRALIA'S GREAT NEED TO ADVERTISE

Melbourne Convention Recognizes Value of Advertising as a Means of Bringing Commonwealth Before the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Declaring for truth, honesty, and integrity in salesmanship, the third annual convention of advertising men of Australia has been held in Melbourne and has attracted favorable notice by its idealism and its frank recognition of the advisability of a comprehensive scheme for the training and qualification of advertising salesmen.

C. H. Jones, the general president, informed the state Governor, the Earl of Stradbroke, that more than £20,000,000 was spent annually in Australia upon advertising and constituted the greatest single force in the business community. Advertising had become a public utility just as much as trams, trains, or any other great public service. Members of the Advertising Association of Australia and New Zealand were intrusted with the expenditure of this vast sum and they owed warm recognition to the pioneers of the association meetings, who had realized that advertising was a public trust and had sought to place the conduct of the advertising community upon a higher plane. This determination to stand for high ideals was marked when the first advertising convention met, and the following conference in Sydney adopted as a foremost plank the fundamental of "Truth in Advertising." The present convention had adopted as its motto "Efficiency in Advertising" because they held that advertising, to be really truthful, must be really efficient.

A National Factor

Stressing the necessity for a great revival in the trade between Australia, New Zealand and England, Lord Stradbroke said that clever advertising could do much to bring about this happy condition. Moreover it could give accurate impressions of Australia to a great many people on the other side of the world who imagined that Australia was a land of scentless flowers and songless birds, where the tropical heat was so great that it was difficult for white men comfortably to live.

Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer and acting Prime Minister, put before the convention the national aspects of advertising. He said that while prices and values were high, statistical returns had shown that since the war machinery horsepower had been increased by 50 per cent, yet the individual human production had very appreciably declined. This state of things would be fatal to the future of Australia.

"This go-slow microbe that is eating into our industrial and social activities must be rooted out at all costs," declared Sir Joseph Cook. "There can be no efficiency in a nation which, while multiplying the means to increase production, is losing its individual production. Canada spends a great deal more upon advertising than does Australia. In London there are at present, no doubt, three or four Canadians and two or three South African ministers who are doing important work for their countries. But if an Australian Minister happens to go to London on business, there is a shriek from the press as if he were going on a pleasure jaunt. It is true that Canada and South Africa are nearer to Great Britain than Australia. This is all the more reason why Australia should not labor under any additional handicap. I hope that the business organization which Australia has set up in America will be extended in the near future.

Holding True to Sample

"No country more needs or has less reason to fear truthful advertising than Australia. Much can be accomplished for Australia on the lines which the association is advocating. Nothing is doing the Commonwealth so much damage as the failure of Australian producers to deliver goods true to sample. That practice, which has led fruit growers and flour merchants into trouble, has done the country irreparable injury. I regard the association, with its high aims and ideals, as a happy augury for the commercial life of Australia in the future."

The convention approved, subject to the indorsement of affiliated organizations, the proposals submitted by the federal Educational Board of Advertising Men. Under these proposals a diploma would be granted after a course of two years, with periodical examinations, the curriculum having been approved by the University of Melbourne and the Victorian and Tasmanian Institutes of Advertising Men. In submitting their proposals the federal board said:

"In the advertising profession such a wide range of knowledge, such a stanch ethical standard is necessary that the training of the profession demands qualities, training, and experience far in advance of those required in any other branch of commerce. Unethical advertising leads to the ill-repute of business; inefficient advertising may lead to the failure of business. When it is realized that some millions of pounds are spent in Australia every year on advertising, and that, through inefficient use of that money, a large proportion can be and is wasted—that, through unethical use of some of that money, incalculable moral harm can be done in the community, it becomes evident that if our profession is to take its rightful place in our civilization its members must set a high standard of qualification. That can only be done by the right education."

The intention of this diploma scheme is made plain by the general president. It is intended to place the advertising salesman upon an equal footing with doctors, barristers, or members of any other well-known profession.

Quality in Circulation

An important result of the convention was the decision that certified circulation figures should be published on all publications carrying advertising. The federal executive was instructed to take steps "to formulate a concrete plan for legislative and, or, other action whereby this may be brought about, such plan to be submitted to all affiliated organizations within six months."

Speakers emphasized the fact that quality must be considered instead of mere numbers. One might have very large circulation figures in connection with a publication, yet the readers might have very little spending power, while on the other hand others with much less circulation might be read by a class having large spending power. In addition to the necessity for quality in circulation it was also pointed out that the influence of a paper upon its readers was of great importance.

Vigilance committees of the Victorian and New South Wales branches reported on the work done to suppress doubtful advertising, and stated that in this work assistance had been given by the Postmaster-General's department and the police force. The Victorian report declared that Melbourne papers kept their columns free from objectionable advertising matter and the report submitted a recommendation that the state government be approached with a view to making fraudulent or misleading advertising a punishable act. New South Wales' report praised the effective work done by the advertising inspector appointed by the state to check deception in advertisements. The convention adopted both reports.

At the final session of the convention a number of "standards of practice were adopted including the declaration of truth, honesty and integrity. It was resolved that the practice of decrying any other medium was bad—all advertising should be sold on its merits, and not by comparisons. In connection with advertising agencies, it was resolved that these should decline to give service to advertisers whose publicity would tend to prejudice advertising in the public mind. Moreover, the agencies should avoid exaggerated statements in the preparation of copy and should discountenance any willful misrepresentation of either merchandise or values.

Hugh Paton (Victoria) was elected general president, Mr. W. R. McFerran (Victoria) general secretary, and C. B. Paterson (New South Wales) general treasurer. The next convention will be held in Brisbane in 1923.

IRISH MEASURES TO STOP PROFITEERING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A bill relative to anti-profiteering, to be submitted to the Dail Eireann, has been adopted by the Dublin Corporation, which has appointed a committee to deal with that subject. The following recommendations were made by this committee:

(1) That powers should be taken to enable the Department of Local Government to make an order, on the recommendation of local anti-profiteering committees to be established by every rate-levying authority in Ireland, fixing foodstuffs, allowing a reasonable profit to the people who handle the goods.

(2) That offenses against the order be punishable by a monetary fine on the first occasion, and by imprisonment on the second and each subsequent occasion.

(3) That retail dealers be compelled under penalty to display prices of all commodities in a plain manner, and in a conspicuous position on their premises. Dail Eireann is asked to give the necessary powers to the local authorities to enforce the committee's decisions.

The main provisions of the bill are that similar committees be appointed by all the district councils, to meet once a week and fix maximum prices. Over-charges to be recovered as a civil debt; the committees to have power to bring offending vendors before parish courts and impose fines up to £20. For neglect to exhibit goods with prices marked or for refusal to sell articles exposed for sale, the fine to be from £20 to £100. It was also proposed to provide a court of appeal, consisting of three persons appointed by the Minister of Local Government.

BRITISH PLANS FOR HOUSING WORKERS

Two Proposals by Committees Deal With the Housing of Women and Men Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Two proposals, of especial interest in view of the present need for additional housing accommodation, have recently been made by separate committees. A significant feature of these proposals is their practical unanimity in view of the fact that the committees were dealing with quite different aspects of the problem, met in different centers, and reported within a few days of each other. Further, one proposal deals solely with the housing of women workers in general, and the other with men workers.

Taking the former report first, the problem was forced to the notice of a committee under Lady Emmott which was taking evidence on the question of the provision of communal and cooperative arrangements in connection with state-aided housing schemes. The latter subject was in itself highly important, and some experience had been gained in various experiments at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, and elsewhere in private housing schemes connected with large works. In taking their evidence, however, the committee found so urgent a need for hotels for women workers that they sought and obtained permission to include this large aspect of the subject in their terms of reference.

Lack of Social Life

The problem, they find, affects not only the poorer workers, but is in some respects more urgent for the better paid and more highly educated worker living away from home. The method of taking furnished rooms with families of strangers, while it works admirably in special cases, frequently provides undesirable conditions, and the difficulties are increased as existing housing accommodation becomes more strained. Women social workers assert that one of the greatest dangers to young girl workers is the lack of social intercourse. During the war, under the Ministry of Munitions, women's hostels were provided, and the sudden closing of these centers has helped to accentuate their need among working girls. This need, the committee asserts, is general and likely to be permanent, and there is small prospect of its being met except through state or municipal assistance.

It recommends, therefore, that two types of hostel should be provided: a small type suitable for housing from 15 to 20 women, and a larger type for 75 to 200. Existing houses could be adapted to the former type, but the latter would require new buildings specially designed for the purpose. It is pointed out by the committee that the provision of these hostels would help to meet the housing shortage, apart from the pressing need of some such accommodation in the interests of women workers.

Needs in Wales

The second proposal is made by the South Wales regional survey committee, and although it has immediate reference to a particular district, it would apply to almost any thickly-populated industrial area. Lady Emmott's committee's proposal treats solely with the women's aspect of the question, and that of the South Wales committee with the men's. In South Wales the need of better accommodation for men arises partly out of the general house shortage, and partly by reason of the large proportion of men workers engaged in the mines and other local industries.

The investigations of the committee revealed much the same conditions among single men workers as were found to exist among women workers by the evidence given before Lady Emmott's committee. Even where the houses are large enough to accommodate lodgers, the extra work entailed in resented by the housewife. The problem is aggravated in South Wales by the influx for special works of married men living temporarily away from their families. Private companies had provided hostels to meet such emergencies, but there is again urgent need for the provision of men's hostels with modern conveniences.

Homelike Atmosphere

In the proposals of the South Wales committee, the large barrack-like institution with hundreds of bedrooms is somewhat disparaged in favor of smaller hostels containing up to 12 bedrooms, and placed under the supervision of a married man and his wife. Again, the existing larger houses in the district could be adapted, for this purpose, with a decided advantage in the homelike atmosphere of such a building when compared with larger specially-built institutions. The committee appears to have been convinced that the advantage of this atmosphere is of much greater importance than better facilities which might be rendered possible in the larger institution.

Finally the committee suggests that the necessary discipline and compliance with a reasonable standard of conduct will be easier to maintain if the men in these hostels are given a responsible share in their management.

FASTER LINERS FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A fast empire service of steamships that will reduce long distance journeys by a third is a proposal that will appeal to all travelers within the British Empire. The scheme has been presented to the Imperial Shipping Committee by R. J. Turner, whose firm is the London representative of the well-known Commonwealth Government Line of steamers. The accelerated services suggested are:

England and Canada: Liverpool to Halifax, four days, against the present seven days.

England and Australia: Liverpool to Sydney, via Halifax and Vancouver, 20½ days, instead of 31 days.

England and New Zealand: Liverpool to Auckland, via Halifax and Vancouver, 19 days, instead of 29 days.

England to South Africa: Plymouth to Cape Town, 10 days, instead of the present service from Southampton of 17 days.

Alternative Australian routes: via Brindisi and Suez Canal, 14½ days, instead of 21 days; from Plymouth to Fremantle, via Cape Town, 22 days, instead of 28 days.

The fleet, it is proposed, should consist of nine steamers, with high-powered turbine engines burning oil fuel, and steaming from 25 to 26 knots. Each vessel would have a gross tonnage of 50,000 tons, with accommodation for 600 first-class and 3000 second-class passengers, and be able to carry 1000 tons of cargo. The total expenditure on these steamers is placed at £18,000,000. The steamers would be the joint property of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The money for construction would be supplied by the British Government as a loan to the dominion governments at 2½ per cent interest, plus 1 per cent sinking fund.

The profit is put down at the rate of 12.17 per cent per annum. Mr. Turner estimates the amount to be contributed annually by the dominions at £630,000, and by the Imperial Government at £450,000. The British contribution is based on a 5 per cent bank rate, with a loss of £450,000 to the British Government, represented by the difference between the normal rate and the 2½ per cent, at which it is proposed to advance the money. In the event of war the British Government would have at its command nine of the finest auxiliary cruisers afloat.

The scheme awaits consideration in detail by the Imperial Shipping Committee, which would not consider the proposals except on the invitation of one or more of the governments interested.

FRAZIER MOUNTAIN OIL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Frazier Mountain, within the Santa Barbara National Forest Reserve, is being prospected for oil, of which there is promise, so that the idea of making a national park out of this mountain, as at first contemplated, will probably be changed.

ANTI-WASTE PLANS IN BRITISH TOWNS

Municipal Candidates in Coming Elections Will Be Pledged to the New Economic Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The British municipalities will be holding their elections this month and there are signs of keen contests. As has been the case in recent parliamentary elections, so it will be in local politics—a new force, that of "anti-waste," is entering the arena. Also, and here again a similarity is manifest, every candidate entering the lists, of whatever political color, will label himself with the magic title. Some will use the phrase pure and unadulterated, others will add it to the name of the party to which they belong. It is commonly believed, however, that an anti-waster without qualifications will stand a better chance than one whose antipathy to the squandering of public money is associated with adherence to some more general and permanent set of political ideas. This arises from the circumstances of the case. The Conservatives are supporting the government, and might, therefore, be held by the public to be responsible for the waste which every one, including the Conservatives themselves, believes to be going on; the Liberals are strong on housing reform, and that entails expenditure; and as for Labor, it is notoriously committed to schemes for the improvement of the lot of the poor, and thus irrevocably bound to the spending of money.

Besides the "anti-wasters" and the orthodox parties, other organizations are entering the field, either with candidates of their own, or in support of policies to which they are endeavoring to obtain the adhesion of the existing candidates. An example of this course of action is that of the Association of Commerce. The home affairs and transport committee of the association, which has recently concerned itself with national and local politics, besides addressing a communication to the Minister of Labor on the subject of unemployment relief funds, has urged its view that chambers should take local action, and should, if necessary, be represented on the local authorities of their districts.

In the Leicester the chamber's parliamentary committee is drawing up a questionnaire to put before the municipal candidates at the next election, and according to the replies received it is the intention of the chamber to circularize members, advising them whether to oppose or support candidates irrespective of party. This particular chamber has not, however, had a very promising opening to its campaign. Leicester people have seized upon the opinion expressed by the home affairs and transport committee "that education should be limited to the instruction of the general body of children in reading, writing, and arithemetic, plus personal sanitation and behavior; and that secondary education should only be extended to pupils showing special ability." This doctrine has been considered as too reactionary even for anti-wasters, and much criticism has been leveled at it in the city.

In other towns the chambers have adopted the policy of writing to the municipal councils protesting against heavy local taxation. In Manchester, for example, a resolution was sent to the Lord Mayor expressing the conviction, "that national local taxation far more than exceeded the limits that commerce can pay." Speaking generally, it is expected that the business community will carry out the policy of endeavoring to exercise an influence on local affairs in every possible way, and will make a point of direct electoral pressure.

RETAIL PRICES AND THE LABOR MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The criticisms of the Ministry of Labor's retail prices index number in the report based on investigations carried out by the joint committee appointed by the Trades Union Congress, the Labor Party and other Labor organizations, have been replied to in the September issue of the Labor Gazette, a publication issued by the Ministry of Labor. The joint committee claimed that the index figure for September, 1920, as compared with 1914 was 28 points too low.

After examining the differences in the figures issued by the Ministry of Labor and the report of the joint committee in detail, the Labor Gazette arrives at the conclusion that miscalculations by the committee are responsible for the discrepancies between the results of the respective calculations rather than understatements by the department.

As regards food prices, the Ministry of Labor states that the committee's final figure representing the average increase from July, 1920, to September, 1920 (namely 176 per cent as compared with 167 per cent arrived at by the official index figure), was inflated as the result of the understatement by the committee of the cost in 1914 of condensed milk, fresh milk, currants, raisins, and egg substitute.

After showing how the figures given by the joint committee for these items were inaccurate, a calculation made from the joint committee's own data with the correct figure for the percentage increase in food prices from July, 1914, to September, 1920, became approximately 167 per cent, instead of the 176 per cent arrived at by the joint committee. That 167 per cent was identical with the increase arrived at by the Ministry of Labor for food prices.

In the fuel and light group, the article states, the committee has understated the pre-war price of coal. Apart from that, the percentage increase arrived at by the committee for the group was shown to be 15 points too high owing to an error in the committee's calculations. As regards the "other items" group, in which the joint committee estimated the increase up to September, 1920, at 270 per cent as compared with the department's figure of 130 per cent, the committee's high percentage had been obtained by comparing the family expenditure on a particular group of items in 1914, as computed by the summer committee on the cost of living, with the expenditure on a different and larger group of items in 1914, and by drawing from this comparison the fallacious conclusion that the average prices of the articles in their own group had increased in that ratio. The official figure of 130 per cent was arrived at by the more valid method of comparing the price of each item in 1914 with the price of the same item in 1920.

MANY ROAD-MARKERS PLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Announcement is made by the California State Automobile Association that it has placed 36,000 metal road-markers on highways leading from California as far east as Kansas City, Missouri. These markers not only point the direction but tell the distance to the next town, the distance to water, and the nearest point at which gasoline, oil and water may be obtained.

TURKS CENTER HOPE ON SOVIET RUSSIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The Turks, counting upon the eventual mediation of the great powers, especially France and Italy, insisted upon continuing a hopelesss war against Greece. But they came to know that it was a serious mistake on their part to believe that France and Italy would interfere in their favor, therefore they turned their faces toward Bolshevist Russia, whence they expected salvation for lost Turkey.

On March 16, 1920, a treaty was drafted between Angora and Moscow, which was left unratified. The Grand Assembly, after the ratification, endeavored to make the treaty popular; rumors were circulated among the Turkish people to the effect that Russian Bolsheviki were about to send 150,000 men to help the Kemalists against the Greeks and the Allies. It was persistently asserted that General Brusiloff was already in Angora negotiating with Mustapha Kemal for immediate Bolshevist help. But it was merely a Turkish scheme to intimidate the enemy and encourage the Turkish population.

Refik Khalil Bey, a moderate and anti-Turkish writer, criticizing the Turkish pro-Bolshevist policy, writes in "Peyam Sabah": "It is not possible to find in the whole Kemalist press any writing, not even a single line, destined to injure the interests of the Russian Bolshevist Government. The Turks have a special liking for the administration organized by Lenine and Trotzky.

"But the end of Bolshevism is near at hand, and the world is laughing at our ridiculous policy and is not disposed to pay any attention to the alliance with Russia. Russia cannot possibly afford any effective aid in her present critical situation."



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GERMANS AT FREE TRADE CONGRESS

As a Consequence French and Belgian Free Traders Withdraw From Association With Them at International Meeting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The outstanding feature of the Third International Free Trade Congress recently concluded was the presence of the German deputation, and the outstanding feature of that deputation was that it was led by Mr. Dernburg, who is better known in the United States than in Great Britain. His activities were brought to an end by the sinking of the Lusitania and that event has associated him in the thoughts of the British people with a policy particularly detestable to them. His presence, therefore, at the Free Trade Congress was particularly interesting.

There the British delegates were brought face to face with a man who had been one of the powerful influences in retarding the entrance of the United States into the war, and, in consequence, of thereby prolonging and extending it. The fact of a German deputation being present proved too much for the French and Belgian free traders, who not only refused to attend the congress, but also would have amended a resolution setting up an international bureau so as to exclude all nations not members of the League of Nations.

A Logical People

Such an amendment, it is true, would have excluded the United States as well as Germany, but it was undoubtedly framed for the purpose of keeping out the latter. The French are credited with being a logical people, but their logic must have failed them on this occasion, as it was obviously entirely opposed to the ideals of free trade to put any obstacle in the way of participation by any nation in a free trade international bureau.

At the outset of the discussion on the resolution, Mr. Dernburg, in the name of the German deputation, offered to withdraw during the discussion and to leave the decision to the remainder of the congress. The offer was not accepted and the congress unanimously adopted the resolution, which brings into being an International Free Trade Bureau. This is an important step. Up to the present moment there has existed in Great Britain the Cobden Club, founded in honor of Richard Cobden, and the Free Trade Union, which came into existence for political work during the campaign of Mr. Chamberlain in 1902-03. On the Continent and in America bodies formed for the promotion of the ideals and practice of free trade have existed for some time, Major Putnam, an honored name on both sides of the Atlantic, being for many years the protagonist of free trade in the United States. Yves Guyot in France, Professor Cassel in Sweden, and other distinguished names, have been associated with the cause on the Continent.

A Permanent Organization

Just prior to the war the first international congress was held at Antwerp, last year the second in London, and it is at the third recently held at The Hague that the associations formed at the congresses have consolidated into the formation of a permanent international organization which is bound to be of the greatest assistance to the free trade cause throughout the world. It would be both id'e and inaccurate to say that outside Great Britain and Holland any considerable body of opinion exists in favor of free trade, or that its adherents have been able to exercise any considerable influence on the tariff policies of their respective governments. On the other hand, the undoubted growth of an international feeling is of the happiest omen for those who hold these views.

It is impossible for countries to closely associate themselves in policy and action with other countries, without tending to modify their fiscal system in favor of their colleagues, and in that direction all the activities of the League of Nations must ultimately point. It was, therefore, of paramount importance to coordinate the activities of free traders all over the world, and it is expected that the international bureau will be of the greatest possible assistance in that respect. Its home will be in London, and its secretariat will for the present be that of the Cobden Club. It may be admitted that the non-participation of France and Belgium is a great drawback, but it is confident'y expected that time will overcome their objections. Whether this is so or not will depend on the ability of German free traders to prove their sincerity.

Cordial Relations

Deep-rooted suspicion of all German activity undoubtedly prevails. How operative on the French and Belgian delegates has already been shown. The relations between the German and British delegates were quite cordial, but it would be too much to say that confidence was completely established between them. If people are to be taken as they appear the German deputation was undoubtedly sincere. Composed to a large extent of young men, there was a ring of honesty and enthusiasm about their utterances that went far to dispel any doubt of their genuine intentions.

Mr. Dernburg himself was the particular center of interest. A broad-shouldered, heavily built man, with a deliberate utterance, and at times a very pleasing smile, he took no very prominent public part in the congress. On two or three occasions he intervened, speaking generally in English and giving expression to irreproachable sentiments on fiscal and political policy. A minister under both the new and old régimes, his presence was important, if it was a portent of German policy. For that we must wait. Meantime any evidence that the German people have abandoned their old "über alles" ways, and are prepared to enter into a constructive cooperation with the rest of the world, is more than welcome.

SURVEY OF RECENT LOUTH ELECTION

Mrs. Wintringham, New M. P., Is Popular and Has Thorough Knowledge of Local Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LOUTH, England—The center of political interest in Great Britain recently was the quiet little market town of Louth in Lincolnshire, and the surrounding flat, and rather uninteresting country which comprises the Louth division of the county, where Mrs. Wintringham, wife of the former member, was elected as an Independent Liberal. Women from every society thronged the division, anxious to secure the return of another woman to share her honors with Viscountess Astor at Westminster. The constituency is chiefly agricultural, and there are wide expanses of land (which were originally reclaimed by drainage from the swamp) on which are isolated farms and villages.

Speakers and Geese

The town of Louth, with less than 10,000 inhabitants, exists peacefully during the week to awake to activity on market day. One of the staple industries of the neighborhood is the production of huge flocks of geese, which are driven to market, where they stand looking as if some one had thrown down a white tablecloth along the cattle and fruit stalls. Several lady speakers held meetings for the farmers, and one of them who had taken up her position too near a flock of geese, found it very difficult to make herself heard above the cackle.

A party of young women—daughters and relatives of members of Parliament or candidates—energetically canvassed, penetrating to the most remote villages among the wolds. On one occasion, some of them found it necessary to charter a boat to reach some women living on an island in an isolated part of the fens. Not being as expert with their oars as they were with their tongues, they got into difficulties from which they had to be rescued by a rival man canvasser! Some of these ladies are expert motor cyclists, and arranged tours during which they visited as many as a dozen outlying villages or farmhouses in a day, holding ten-minute meetings at each.

Many Workers

Louth itself has been almost too full of workers, and all available lodgings were occupied. Mrs. Wintringham is personally popular, is well-known, and has a thorough knowledge of local conditions and the details of the lives of the people. The Independent Liberals worked very hard on her behalf; there were also many women helping the Coalition candidate, and a few came down on behalf of Labor. Farmers and agricultural laborers (the majority of the electors) are conservative people, and absorb new ideas slowly.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor noted on the part even of some of the women electors a tendency to resent a request to vote for a woman because she is a woman and for no other reason. A farmer's wife observed: "I should like to see another woman in Parliament, of course, but I want to know how she would vote on prohibition, Ireland, and Trade Boards." There are about 11,000 women voters among the 27,000 electors and to judge from the number of helpers present in the constituency, each woman has been visited on behalf of one or other of the candidates.

DAIL EIREANN IS SETTLING DISPUTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The administrative powers of the ministers of Dail Eireann appear to grow stronger day by day. The transformation from a complete stoppage on the Great Southern & Western Railway on one day to a full service on the day following was no mean feat to accomplish. Yet this is precisely what happened following a short conference between the disputants who were called to meet in the Mansion House, by Robert Barton, the Dail Minister of Economic Affairs. Lord Mayor O'Neill presided and within a couple of hours, a strike which threatened to spread all over the country was settled amicably between the railway representatives and the employees. Similarly was the recent serious Labor dispute in Cork amicably and speedily arranged by representatives of the Dail.

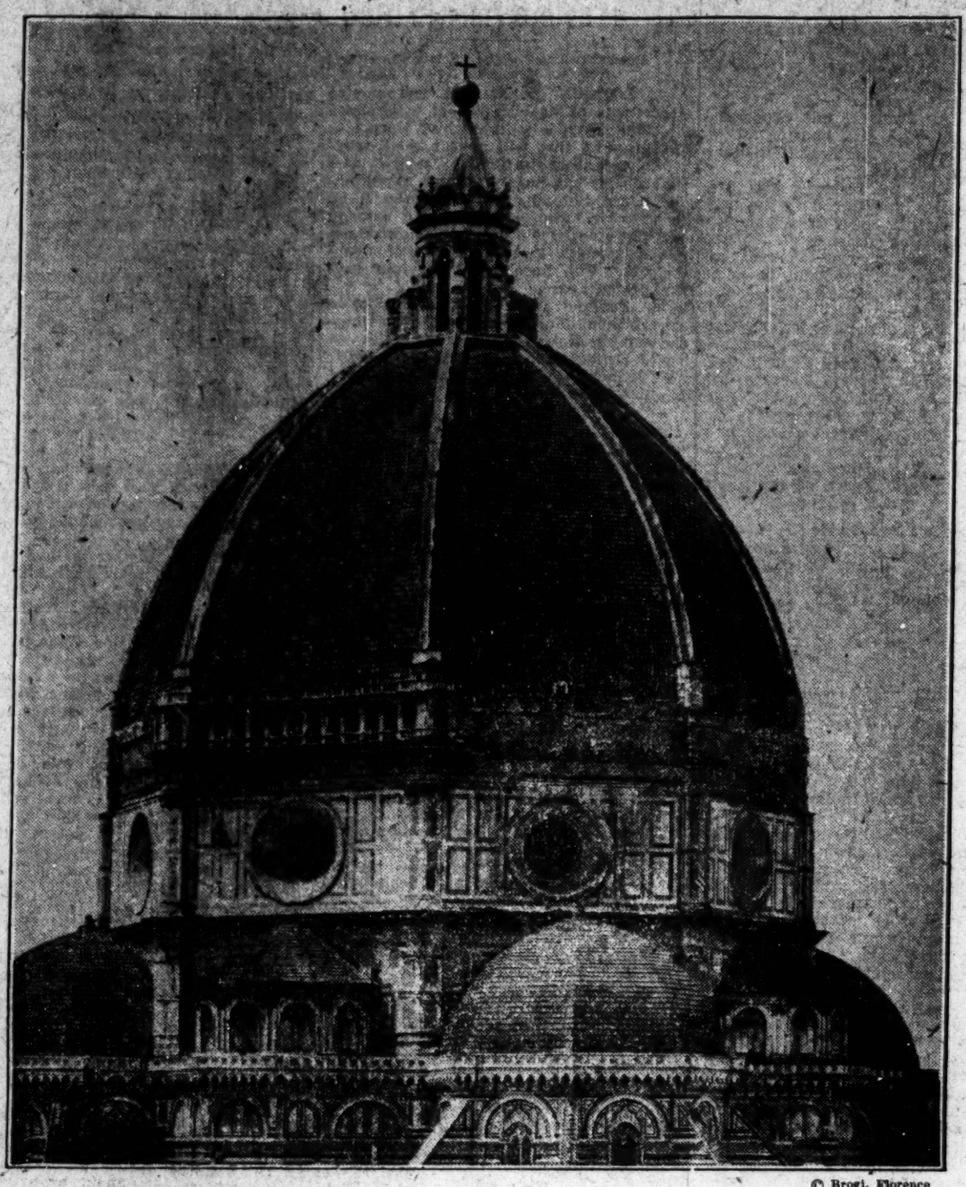
In view of the success attending this arbitraton it was suggested at a subsequent meeting of the Dublin Corporation that the minister of Economics be asked to intervene with a view to putting an end to the engineers' strike, which had already lasted for nine weeks. Only one member objected, on the ground that his trade, that of the sheet metal workers, had not been consulted, but the resolution was finally adopted, so a speedy settlement of this strike is practically a foregone conclusion in spite of the fact that several conferences with the same object have failed. The men on strike include members of the Transport Union and Irish Engineering Union who objected to an attempt on the part of the Masters Association to enforce a reduction of wages on the unions.

BRUNELLESCHI'S CUPOLA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The tendency of humanity is always to declare "impossible" whatever has not been already achieved or rendered materially apparent; to stigmatize as "unpractical" the thinker whose vision reaches further, whose thought is clearer and more penetrating than that of the existent average.

This obstructive conservatism and the way in which it is victoriously shamed and annihilated by the faith and achievement of the more advanced thinker, is encouraged repeatedly throughout the world's history, and is especially brought home as one looks out over the city of Florence to where the great cupola of the cathedral rises grandly into the clear blue of the Italian sky. For the story of the building of this cupola is the story of the indomitable faith and courage of one man, Filippo Brunelleschi, in the face of ridicule, opposition and obstruction of every kind.



© Brogi, Florence

The cupola of the cathedral in Florence, constructed by Brunelleschi

Born, according to Vasari's biography, in 1377, he was first set to the goldsmith's art; but "showed so complete a mastery of the art as to make it manifest that his genius must quickly overstep the limits of the goldsmith's calling," and he soon turned his attention to sculpture, the study of perspective and especially architecture, giving himself up "so exclusively to his studies that he took no time either to eat or sleep."

But it was architecture that above all else absorbed him, and he had two supreme purposes, "the one being to restore to light the good manner in architecture, . . . the other to discover a method for constructing the cupola of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence."

With these objects in view, Brunelleschi devoted himself to the study of the vaults and arches of antiquity, and especially to the vault of the Parthenon in Rome, making numerous drawings, measurements and notes of every detail of construction, and maintaining himself while carrying on these studies by "setting precious stones for the goldsmiths who were his friends."

In 1407 he returned to Florence, and in the same year the superintendents of the cathedral works gathered an assemblage of architects and engineers to consult as to the means by which the cupola might be raised, Brunelleschi giving his opinion among the rest, and spending several months "secretly preparing models and machines, all intended for the erection of the cupola." Then, thinking he might be more esteemed at a distance than on the spot, he retired to Rome; a wise move on his part, for, in his absence "the acuteness of his genius and his readiness of resource" were taken into consideration, and it was remembered that "in his discourses he showed a confidence and courage that had not been found in any of the other architects, who stood confounded, together with the builders, having lost all power of proceeding," unable to see any way of meeting the stupendous difficulties of the task.

Filippo being recalled, and these difficulties set forth before him, he replied to the wardens, "Gentlemen Superintendents, there is no doubt that great undertakings always present difficulties in their execution; and if none ever did so before, this you are not perhaps even yet fully aware, for I do not know that even the ancients ever raised so enormous a vault as this will be," and then proceeded to propose that they should within a year, on a fixed day, assemble many architects, not only Italian but of other nations, and the work be intrusted to him who should give best evidence of capacity.

This proposal meeting with approval, the Florentine merchants resident in France, Germany, England and Spain were "authorized to spend large sums of money" in paying the traveling expenses of the artists summoned, and in the year 1420 "these foreign masters were at length assembled in Florence," together with those of Italy.

Many and strange were the suggestions put forward, one "master" even proposing that the cupola should be raised upon a great mound of earth, mingled with small coins, so that, the building finished, the people would gladly remove the earth for the sake of the coin. Filippo alone declared that the cupola might be raised without central column, mound of earth or any framework whatever; but the syndics felt convinced that he talked "like a mere simpleton"; and the more he clearly and technically set forth his plans, the more they held him to be "a fool and babbler"; and, having once more dismissed him, and he having, in his indignation and enthusiasm, finally refused to go, "they caused him to be carried forcibly from the audience by the servants of the place." . . . Is there in all history a more fatuous example of bureaucratic stupidity than this scene in which the Florentine wardens and syndics derided and humiliated the artist who was to crown their city with one of the wonders of the world?

Still Brunelleschi realized that "if he desired to conquer, it was necessary to arm himself with patience," and, knowing further, that the heads of Florence "seldom remained long fixed in one resolution," he went home and set forth his entire plan clearly on paper, and next morning he gave it to the syndics and wardens, who, although "not able to understand it all" noted his confidence, his "manifest security" in his plans, and finally resolved to give him the work.

Yet even then they handicapped him, not commissioning him to proceed "beyond the height of 12 braccia," but only promising that if the work went well, they would not fail to give him the appointment for the rest; which obstinacy and distrust "was so surprising to Filippo that if he had not known himself to be the only person capable of conducting the work, he would not have laid a hand upon it."

His commission secured, Filippo soon found other obstacles to his proceedings in the thoughtless and envious among the citizens and artists, who formed a party, complained to the authorities that the matter had been concluded too hastily, put forward all the arguments that envy could suggest, and finally urged that at least it would be well to give Filippo a colleague "who might restrain his furore" . . . his impetuosity, and Ghiberti was accordingly appointed to share the work—and the honor and rewards.

"The bitter vexation of Filippo, the despair into which he fell when he heard what the wardens had done, may be understood by the fact that he was on the point of flying from Florence; and had it not been that Donato and Luca della Robbia comforted and encouraged him," harm would have befallen him. For, indeed, as Vasari points out, "a truly wicked and cruel rage is that of those men, who, blinded by envy, endanger the honors and noble works of others in the base strife of ambition"; adding, "it was not the fault of these men that Filippo did not break in pieces the models, set fire to the designs, and in one half-hour destroy all the labors so long endured, and ruin the hopes of so many years."

Whoever should wish to know the ruse by which Filippo finally got rid of his unwelcome and unhelpful colleague, how he took to his bed, telling the workmen who came to him for directions that they must go to Lorenzo, who, quite ignorant of what was to be done, had to bring the work to a standstill, thus proving to the wardens his own incapacity and the error into which they had fallen in not putting the whole enterprise into Filippo's hands, may be read in all its delightful details in Vasari's "Lives." Suffice it to say that "they now resolved to make amends; and desiring to prove that they were capable of distinguishing merit, they made Filippo chief and superintendent of the whole fabric for life, commanding that nothing should be done in the work but as he should direct.

To how triumphant a completion he brought his plans is manifest in that glorious dome which dominates the city in its symmetry and strength; and, as we look up in wonder at an achievement so great, and then turn to the statue of its builder, placed in the cathedral square gazing ever upward at his mighty work, we may well find encouragement in remembering the difficulties he overcame in its erection, find in this manifestation of forceful and courageous genius, one more proof that the "impossible" exists only in the limited thoughts of men.

"TULIP WEEK" OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—With the slogan of "A tulip in every yard," the week of October 17-22 was designated here as "Tulip planting week." It was estimated that 100,000 bulbs were planted in this city and immediate vicinity, not counting those for commercial purposes.

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ST. LOUIS

VICTORIA EXTENDS A HAND TO FRANCE

Material Assistance Is Given to People of Villers-Bretonneux by Melbourne Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's admiration for the magnificent way in which France fought, and for the courage with which she is building up her war-shattered areas, was shown by the enthusiastic response in Melbourne on "Mascot Day" when Victoria began its effort to obtain £20,000 for the people of ruined Villers-Bretonneux. The whole city joined enthusiastically in the work and money flowed in freely, more than £2000 being raised in Central Melbourne alone.

As the leader of the Australian army at the critical last stage of the war, Sir John Monash was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Commercial Travelers Association of Victoria, and another guest was René Turck, France's official representative, who declared that Lieutenant-General Monash was the man who had changed the face of the war at a critical juncture.

Australian Leader's First Impression

General Monash said that his first impression of Villers-Bretonneux had been gained on March 27, 1918, five days before the German onslaught had smashed the British fifth army and the French first army. He was then commanding the Australian Third Division, which was ordered to advance over the plateau overlooking Villers-Bretonneux. The French peasants, who were everywhere fleeing with their scanty belongings, the salvage of their homes, cried, "The Australians! We are saved!" and at once turned back to their villages. That was a wonderful tribute to the Australian troops, and they lived up to it as best they could. Australian troops had been more deeply associated with that village than with any other spot on the soil of France.

"Villers-Bretonneux was on a ridge, commanding the valley of the Somme, in which Amiens Cathedral dominated the whole landscape. If the Germans had captured Amiens," continued Sir John Monash, "nothing could have saved the Allies' campaign in the west. The Germans realized that and on April 24 they developed a heavy attack and entered Villers-Bretonneux. The Australian brigades in charge of Brigadier-Generals Elliott and Glasgow went in at dusk and by daybreak of the third anniversary of the Gallipoli landing they were in full possession of the town with 1000 German prisoners. The German plan was frustrated and soon there followed the battle of Hamel, which was a curtain-raiser to the great offensives of August and September.

Beginning of German End

"I will always remember the meeting which occurred about that time, in a field near Villers-Bretonneux, of Lord Rawlinson, Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, the Australian divisional generals, and myself. Everybody shook hands and shouted 'Hurrah!' because it was clear that the end was drawing near."

General Monash recalled the fact that the day of this appeal for the ruined French town was the anniversary of the fight of the Fifth, Second and Third Australian divisions for Mont St. Quentin and Peronne, when the Australians defeated the Second Prussian Guards and three other picked German divisions.

REDUCED RATES ON FODDER SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, has officially announced that his efforts to secure reduced freight rates for the transportation of fodder for farmers' stock have been successful. The intervention of the minister was made necessary by the shortness of this year's hay crop, and the following concessions have been secured: A reduction of 33 per cent on corn forwarded from Montreal or from any ports of the Great Lakes to any station in Quebec; 33 1-3 per cent on grain siftings forwarded from Port Arthur, Ft. William, Westfort and Armstrong in western Canada, to any point in the Province; a reduction of 25 per cent on hay, which will restore the rate in effect in September, 1920.

As regards the transportation of hay, the reduction will only apply to points within the Province. Only farmers and agricultural societies may benefit by these lower rates. All cars are to be billed to the Provincial Department of Agriculture and will be delivered to buyers upon receipt of an order to the department.

TAX REVISION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A revision of the income tax as it is applied by the government of British Columbia is outlined in legislation officially forecasted. Hereafter a 1 per cent tax on all incomes is to be enforced. At present incomes of single persons up to $1000 are exempt, and incomes of married persons up to $1500. These exemptions are to be abolished and a tax will be levied against all incomes, no matter how small. Coupled with the new plan is a decision to abolish the poll tax, an impost of $5 which has been levied on all those who do not contribute to the provincial exchequer either through the income or real property taxes.

The object of the new taxation provisions is to reach a large class of the community which is now escaping all taxation. These may be described as casual workers, who often earn incomes anywhere from $2000 to $3000 a year, but whom, up to the present, no legislation has touched as it is impossible to ascertain their incomes. Now it is proposed to collect the 1 per cent tax by deducting it from the salaries of all employees just as deductions are made by the Workmen's Compensation Board in the case of industrial workers.

It is maintained that this method will enable the government to tap the income of all workers in the Province, and also enable it to reach the earnings of people who come in from the outside for casual work and who now pay nothing toward provincial expenses. The new tax will mean that the worker for wages, whether small or large, will contribute proportionately to his earnings, but not a flat sum as under the poll tax. Small landholders, some of whom do not make enough to pay income tax under the present law and are exempt from poll tax as they pay small taxes on land, will have to pay an income tax on whatever they earn under the new proposals. The government expects to derive a substantial addition to its income tax collections which now total upward of $2,000,000 annually.

PRINTERS REFUSE 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — The United Typothetæ of America at the thirty-fifth convention, held in Toronto, absolutely refused to accept the 44-hour week. The Typothetæ by resolution declared "unequivocally its disapproval of any reduction in the working hours, and recommends to its members that they resist any attempt to enforce such reduction except where such reduction has already been agreed by contract." It was further directed that in any agreement pertaining to hours, wages and shop rules that may be entered into with any organization by any local association of the United Typothetæ of America there shall be inserted a clause: "This agreement in nowise binds the United Typothetæ, of which we are a constituent part, and hold complete autonomy in all matters pertaining to hours, wages, shop rules and working conditions."

RAIDS FOR LIQUOR UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—W. J. Morgan, Attorney-General, has upheld the right of prohibition officers to search private dwellings on warrants based on information and belief.

The Coward Shoe



The Wide Top Shoe

for STOUT PEOPLE

With women one of the most popular Coward Special Shoes is the women's Wide Top Shoe. This boot was designed to meet a condition, the closing of unsightly gaping uppers, and that end is accomplished in a trimly graceful manner. Women appreciate the choice of wide or semi-wide top and the plain or extension heel.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS MARKET INACTIVE

Mills, Dealers, Secondary Producers Feel Result of Resistance to High Prices—Return to Piecework Will Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts — Primary cotton goods markets have been anything but active during the past week. Although the menace of a railroad tieup was removed, the abandonment of the proposed walkout came too late in the week to materially influence dealing, and as a matter of fact the strike was never taken very seriously anyhow, in cotton goods markets, as merchants figured that even if worse came to worst the strike would prove of short duration and they would be able to get along temporarily with motor truck transportation.

The failure of the raw cotton market to improve has been the most powerful factor in keeping sales to relatively small volume, except for the general influence of the lower purchasing power everywhere noticeable. The jobbers' season is practically over, and most dealers of this kind have already secured moderate stocks. While retailers have been making some inroads on these stocks, especially in some quarters, the jobbers are mindful of the critical attitude of the consumer, and since present-day levels in the primary markets are higher than those at which most of their present stocks were secured, they have been very slow to order more at a figure which would mean an increase in their asking price.

Retail buying has been good in some sections, but not sufficiently heavy to give real confidence to distributors, or to indicate that the public is ready to pay the higher prices that must be asked for cotton goods owing to the rise in the cost of the raw material. Every merchant is putting off as long as possible the time when he must mark up his goods, and some prefer to lose sales because of partially exhausted assortments, rather than to replenish at the higher level.

All Branches Affected

Other channels of the textile industry have been feeling the effect of the resistance to high prices. The garment manufacturers, after months of partial idleness, have yielded to the pressure from the consumer and have stiffened their resistance to Soviet union dictation and announced a return to the piece-work system. This action in a sense was forced by the intolerable conditions of production that have grown up—conditions under which it is claimed to have been impossible to get a fair day's work from a union worker. The attempt to stretch the limited amount of work available in order to make it cover as many days' pay as possible has so inflated the cost of garments that manufacturers of clothing have found it impossible to continue to get orders. The return to the piece-work system is the first step, which will probably be followed in due course by reasonable reductions in wages and, still more important, by considerable reductions in costs and therefore in selling prices. This development, of course, is important to the cotton manufacturing industry in that the reductions in selling price of the finished garments will increase consumption and will afford an outlet for a more nearly normal volume of cotton goods in this direction.

Experienced cotton goods merchants are now declaring that present conditions do not afford any strong prospect for consumption sufficient to keep more than three-quarters of the cotton manufacturing machinery in this country steadily employed, while real prosperity, they say, cannot come to the industry until the foreign situation becomes untangled and somewhat straightened out financially.

Mills Hold Out on Prices

Mills have been remarkably firm in their price schedules, despite the lack of business, but this is believed to be due to the fact that most cloth mills are comfortably sold up through December and some for a considerably longer period. These orders were taken some weeks ago and are sufficient to cover the output for the present. When they are exausted the markets must come to a higher level than those at which these orders were placed if the cost of the raw material is to be adequately covered. That is when the pinch will come, and it is not yet certain how this will affect the volume of trading.

Print cloths were especially strong during the latter part of the week, although trading was light. Fall River, Massachusetts, reported sales of not much more than 50,000 pieces, or hardly a third of a week's output. The market seemingly is quite bare of spot accumulations, and this fact led to the stiffness of first hand quotations. Sales of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64 by 60s were made at 9¼ cents with some of the eastern spots bringing 9⅛ to 9¾ cents, while on 80 squares, southern goods sold for 13⅛ cents and eastern goods for 13¾ cents, with a few spots bringing around 14 cents.

Fine combed yarn fabrics have been rather slow, though in some quarters there were reports of sizable reorders on some types of fancy goods and novelties, while in others it appeared that some of the converters were broadening their lines of this character of goods and inquiry for fancies has been sufficient to keep prices at full levels.

Yarns have been very slow indeed, with some soft spots developing in the carded numbers but resulting in no marked effect on the sales. Combed yarns have been strong in price, owing to the strength of the extra staple cotton from which they are made, and also to the heavy demand for some of the finer plied numbers from manufacturers of the new style semi-flexible collars.

BUSINESS VIEW ON WAR DEBTS

Manchester (England) Chamber of Commerce Blames Obligations for Trade Stagnation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—That war debts are back of the stagnant condition of trade is the opinion of both Sir Edward Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and his co-directors of that institution.

Speaking to the members of the Manchester Institute on "The Road to Prosperous Trade," Sir Edwin Stockton, after striking an optimistic note as to the future, went on to speak about unemployment and bad trade, and offered as a solution to the problems they presented the cancellation of war debts. "There is no gainsaying the fact," he said, "that this dead weight is crushing the vitality of commerce at its root, and the sooner it is realized that these allied war debts are strangling the world's economic recovery, and should be mutually canceled, the better it will be for every one. When a trader finds that he has made a bad debt, he writes the loss off at the earliest opportunity. Surely this method might well be copied by the allied countries with advantage to all concerned."

The board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after discussing trade problems, adopted the following resolutions:

"That this board urges upon the British Government the expediency of endeavoring to arrange for the cancellation, or remission, wholly or in part, of the interallied indebtedness arising from the war as one of the most practical steps which can be taken to ameliorate the existing chaotic conditions of the foreign exchanges, which, in their opinion, is largely responsible for the prevailing stagnation in trade, and consequent unemployment."

VALUATION CLAUSE FEELING IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The American Chamber of Commerce in London, which was formed and which is maintained to foster the interests of American business in and with Great Britain, and through Great Britain with Europe generally, is opposed to the "American valuation" clauses of the proposed new tariff.

The conclusions reached by the Chamber, in whose deliberations American members alone vote, are based upon the belief that the "American valuation" of imports for the purpose of assessing ad valorem duties must inevitably be a handicap and an obstacle to the freest possible exchange of goods, which is not only in the best interests of both countries, but is essential to the restoration of their mutual prosperity.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The September report of the Eastern Steamship Lines, together with the comparisons for the first nine months of the year, compares as follows:

September—	1921	1920
Total operating revenue	$709,883.32	$711,683.23
Total income	290,200.59	273,704.68
Total deductions from income	22,787.36	24,498.36
Surplus	267,413.23	249,206.32
Nine months—		
Total operating revenue	4,165,168.23	3,742,185.14
Total income	1,035,245.31	286,999.03
Total deductions from income	200,077.46	216,985.71
Surplus	875,167.85	70,013.31

The Boston Stock Exchange has admitted to the list 67,509 temporary certificates of no par value for an equal amount of common shares of $25 par with authority to add an additional amount not exceeding 17,750 certificates given in partial exchange for preferred shares.

BRITISH REPAY LOAN

NEW YORK, New York—Repayment of $300,000,000 borrowed in the New York market in 1916 was completed by the British Government yesterday with the redemption of between $51,000,000 and $52,000,000 in 5½ per cent bonds. The payment yesterday, made through J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for the British Government, completed liquidation of a maturity of $150,000,000. The first half of the big loan matured and was paid on November 1, 1919.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to October 8 show:

Receipts	£474,782,968
Expenditure	540,337,988
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	£848,000,574
Expenditure	578,120,954

EGYPTIAN COTTON ESTIMATE

CAIRO, Egypt — An official semi-final estimate places the cotton crop of Egypt this season at 3,300,000 cantars. The final figures are expected to be available in the middle of November.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. December 18.37, January 18.37, March 18.22, May 17.92, July 17.47. Spot quiet, middling 18.75.

INDIA SHOWS SIGNS OF TRADE REVIVAL

Review of Business Depression and the Struggle to Readjust Conditions Indicates That Progress Is Being Made

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — India is of course suffering from the trade depression common to the rest of the world but there are faint indications of a revival. The violent collapse of the rupee exchange from 2s. 9d. in February, 1920, to barely 1s. 3d. a year later is a phenomenon unequaled in Indian financial history. It is, however, easily explicable.

During the war imports into India dropped most rapidly and, owing to the efficient organization of the munitions board, the country began for the first time to be self-supporting in manufactures. India's raw material was in great demand for export, so with imports falling and exports rising a very favorable balance of trade manifested itself. For three years from the beginning of 1917 the rupee moved steadily upward concurrent with the rise in the price of silver.

But 18 months ago the reaction began. The greatly increased purchasing power engendered by the favorable balance of trade was utilized in the purchase of an enormous quantity of manufactured imports of which, as said above, India had been largely starved during the war. Just when this had been done it became apparent that the economic recovery of Europe was going to be a slow affair; in other words she did not want and could not pay for Indian products. A net export of £127,000,000 for 1919 became a net import of £21,000,000 for the year 1920. While the price of silver began to fall the enormous sums remitted home on account of the high value of the rupee began to cause a demand for sterling, thus effecting a swing of the pendulum apart from the fall in the price of silver and the unfavorable balance of trade.

Speculation in Bombay

The monsoon of 1919 was very good but that of 1920 was on the whole a failure. The rains began early and for a month or so they were very heavy but then stopped with distressing suddenness. It is advisable to mention this factor because nowhere in the world is there so much speculation, much of it of an unjustifiable character, as in Bombay. Favorable rains for a day or two at the beginning of the monsoon and all shares begin moving upward. After all, India is still in the main an agricultural country and that is why the course of the monsoon is watched with such care. The cumulative effect of these conditions was to bring about the severest trade depression from which the country is only just beginning to recover. Stagnation prevailed for some months and the situation was not improved by the refusal of a number of Indian firms, that had ordered goods when exchange was high, refusing to take up their drafts when, after a long interval due to congestion of freights, the goods at length arrived and exchange was very low. Such tactics hit at the foundations of commercial morality. It is believed that all bills were in the end taken up after a vain effort to saddle the government's currency policy with the blame.

In the interests of the Indian consumer the exportation of wheat and rice was forbidden except in a limited form to countries not a great distance from India, and where there was a considerable Indian population, and that policy holds to this day. The Japanese demand for cotton fell off greatly, and profound depression affected the tea industry, the complete cessation of any demand from Russia playing its part. Only in the jute trade was the outlook slightly more promising, and even here during the period just concluded there has been a considerable decrease in production.

Prospects for Future

The description given above is really that of the situation six months ago. It applies very much today, but there are unmistakable signs of a revival. To commence, merchants have at length cleared their congested warehouses, and while they have been doing that, for some time there was a practical cessation of imports. Then the demand for Indian products is increasing slightly from Europe. All anxiety on the score of the monsoon has been dissipated. The favorable signs are reflected in the barometer of the exchange, the rupee now standing at 1s. 5d. It is considered possible that by January next it may rise to about 1s. 8d.

The trade returns for August show an increase on the low records of the previous months. Imports rose from 18 crores of rupees in July, 1921, to 21 crores, but exports increased by 11 per cent to 18 crores, so the balance is still on the wrong side and the figures were less than for August, 1920. But the balance of trade as exhibited by the statistics of merchandise treasure; council bills and enfaced rupee paper was in favor of India to the extent of 2 34 lakhs rupees as against a favorable balance of 1.36 lakhs rupees in July, 1921, and an adverse balance of 9.59 lakhs rupees in August of last year. Frontier trade with Afghanistan has showed a considerable decline, due to the disturbed state of the border tribes, but that with Persia displayed a most gratifying increase. Imports during the year concluded attained the unprecedented figure of 35 lakhs rupees, as against a previous best of 4.90 rupees in the year 1909-10, while exports reached a record of 105 lakhs rupees, a slight increase over the previous best, which was in 1919-20.

Mr. Gandhi's intensive campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth has been, from his point of view, a disastrous failure. Picketing slightly checked business both in Calcutta and Bombay for a few days but not for more. The mill owners immediately began to force up prices of khaddar or home-made cloth and noncooperators had to pay more for their Gandhi caps.

Both in the Punjab and in the United Provinces the price of wheat has risen to abnormal heights, not to be explained by the comparative failure of the monsoon last year, but it is believed by speculation. The government has appointed special experts to investigate the position. They are themselves buying hardly anything except in a limited scale for the requirements of the army. No wheat or flour is being exported to foreign countries and the large firm of wheat contractors, Messrs. Rhalli Brothers, have requested the government to deny the rumor that they are making contracts for the supply of Indian wheat and flour for the Greek Army. On the contrary they are endeavoring to import Australian wheat at much cheaper rates than those prevailing in the Punjab.

The fact that exports from London to India are higher than during the latter part of last year indicates greater confidence on the part of Indian importers. It may be added that there were remarkably few failures during the past difficult year. The bazaars have again begun extensively buying silver, which helps up the price and indicates that the worst of the depression is past. The rise is also assisted by the withdrawal of Continental supplies from the market.

UNITED STATES COPPER SURPLUS

NEW YORK, New York—The total available supply of copper in the United States as of September 1, 1921, was 405,501 short tons, equivalent to more than 810,000,000 pounds, according to a Geographical Survey report. This did not include working stocks in transit and in process of refining. Estimating the latter around 140,000,000 pounds, it would mean that total surplus stocks of crude and refined copper in this country at the beginning of September approximated 950,000,000 pounds.

Copper sales are running at the rate of approximately 100,000,000 pounds a month. Most of the big mines in this country are closed down, but production from those still in operation, like Miami, Kennecott, Chile, and Cerro de Pasco, coupled with the output from miscellaneous sources, has brought output up to around 40,000,000 pounds a month.

INCREASE SHOWN IN CAR LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Cars loaded with revenue freight on the railroads of the United States during the week ended October 15 totaled 906,034, an increase of 10,294 from the previous week, according to reports to the American Railway Association. This was the largest number loaded during any week since November 13, 1920, but was 112,505 less than the correpsonding week last year and 66,044 cars in corresponding week in 1919.

The biggest gain was in coal at 191,506 cars, an increase of 11,167 over the week before. This was 35,165 cars under the corresponding week in 1920 and 25,910 less than the same week in 1919.

Loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which includes manufactured products, increased 4659 cars over the previous week, at 550,808. During the same week last year the total was 563,483. Shipments of forest products took 53,017 cars, a gain over the week before of 3558; while live stock totaled 36,210 cars, an increase of 2137 over the week of October 8. Coke loadings increased 278 cars to 6332, but ore fell off 5913 to 19,789. Grain loadings totaled 48,372 cars or 5592 less than the week of October 8. However, shipments of grain and grain products continue to run ahead of last year and 1919, for the week of October 15, being 7562 cars in excess of 1920 and 5355 greater than in 1919.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A new organization, the Society for Promoting Australian Trade Abroad, Limited, has been formed to organize a traveling exhibition of Australian products and manufactures which will be taken through India, Ceylon, the Dutch Indies, the Philippines, Siam, China, Japan, South Africa, Egypt and Portuguese East Africa. The commission on orders booked on behalf of the manufacturers is expected to pay the profits of the company. The executive is composed of non-commercial men, thus avoiding unfair rivalry between manufacturers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	$3.91¼	$3.92¾	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0735	.0737½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0714½	.0717	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1845	.1934	.1930
Lire	.0403½	.0410	.1930
Guilders	.3402	.3405	.4020
German marks	.0053	.0056¼	.2380
Canadian dollar	.92¼	.921	....
Argentine pesos	.3200	.3237	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0446	.0440	.1930
Pesetas	.1833	.1335	.1932
Swedish kroner	.2275	.2280	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1340	.1270	.2680
Danish kroner	.1855	.1890	.2680

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, England—Bar silver was 40⅛d. per ounce yesterday. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅝ per cent, three months' bills 3¾ per cent

HUNGARY MARKET AND CROP PROBLEM

Cereal Harvest Is Favorable but Poorer Results in Others Causes Agrarian Party to Refuse to Allow Export

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary — The vast lowland which forms Hungary is the most fertile soil of Europe. The people inhabiting it should at first sight know easiness and wealth. Unfortunately the climate of this huge, even plateau suffers from the climate of the steppes, and the cold winters intermingle with the almost tropical summers.

This year the climatical situation was quite propitious to the growth of cereals, but, on the other hand, quite unfavorable to the other crops. The official returns cover 12,166,000 metric quintals of wheat, 5,100,312 quintals of rye, 4,511,000 of barley, and 2,743,848 metric quintals of oats. Consequently Hungary would be in a position to export 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 quintals of corn, which might be instrumental to a slight rise of the value of its money abroad. But the Magyar farmer little troubles about exporting his wheat, and as the farmers form the bulk of Parliament, it is hard to imagine a government determined to take stringent steps for the export of wheat.

Question of Profiteering

The Minister and deputies of the Agrarian Party energetically refuse this export. They involve the poor harvest of the other crops and claim that they will be obliged this winter to eat more bread than in other years. The maize crop will be very weak, which will mean a serious thing with regard to pigs' food. The result will be that the farmers will use their excess of wheat and rye to feed the pigs with. Besides, the dearth of fodder forecasts a heavy rise in the price of milk, whereof the consequence will be that the farmers will think more of profiteering on their markets than to export corn. As to a compulsory giving of the excess corn, the government would not even consider such a step. Once it tried it, but having such a stubborn opposition good care is taken not to venture into that direction.

With an excellent harvest of corn in the barn, the Hungarian farmer is sure to respectably pull through the coming winter. And the crop this year has been quite exceptional, exceeding by 50 per cent the usual crop, which event only happens once every ten or twelve years.

Dry Farming Agitated

Another point calling for consideration in the agricultural economy of Hungary is that the inclemency of the seasons suffers adjustment by artificial means, such as "dry farming." This process applied in other countries not only guarantees a good crop of corn, but also of maize and potatoes. If the South African plains are adorned, thanks to dry farming, with opulent crops of wheat, one wonders why the same process should not yield the same results in a soil so prodigiously fertile as that of Hungary. This year the production of this country is for the wheat 663 kilograms per joch (the joch is equivalent to nine-tenths of an acre) and the agriculturists are unanimous to admit that with a better selection of the seed, combined with dry farming, that the yield would easily be carried to 1200 kilos per joch, that is, more than doubled.

Hungary finds herself here before a problem of which the solution is considerably more pressing than the Magyar farmer might suppose. He will, as a matter of fact, not be able to launch the productive strength of his soil upon the various markets of the world until the moment when Canada and La Plata, together with Russia, will again be able to compete; that is, when on the one side freight drops and on the other the anarchy in the East comes to an end.

OILS STRONGER IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market again followed an uncertain course yesterday, early weakness being largely offset by strength later in the day, when a rally was led by oils, coppers and textiles. Mexican Petroleum, after considerable fluctuation, finally closed several points higher, recovering a part of its large loss of the previous day. Motors, food issues and kindred specialties reacted. There was selling of steels, equipments and chemicals. Government bonds were steady and firmness was shown by railroad issues. Call money was easier, 5½ per cent ruling. Sales totaled 659,900 shares.

The close was irregular: Mexican Petroleum 102, up 2¼; Pacific Oil 46½, up 1¼; Royal Dutch of New York 49½, up 1½; Corn Products 84, up 2⅝; American Locomotive 90⅞, off 1; Chandler 43⅛, off 1; General Asphalt 63⅜, up 1⅞; Midvale 24⅛, off 1; Republic Iron & Steel 50, off ½.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Grain prices declined considerably yesterday, wheat and oats touching the lowest levels reached in 1921. December wheat closed at 1.02⅝, compared with 1.08 on Monday, while May dropped from 1.12⅛ to 1.07¼. Corn went down 1⅜ to 2 points, December closing at 46¼ and May at 51⅝. December rye 80a, December barley 56¾a, January pork 15.00, November lard 9.30b, January lard 8.82, March lard 9.07a, May lard 9.30a, January ribs 7.45a, May ribs 7.82a

NEW GLASS-MAKING PLANT IN BELGIUM

American Process Is Purchased and a Factory Is Erected for Mechanical Production

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The entering into activity shortly in the Limburg—the new Belgian colliery district—of the new glass manufactory erected by the International Company for the making of mechanical drawn glass is announced.

It refers to the American Libley-Owen process which has been purchased by the Belgian consortium with a view to using it in Belgium and other countries of Europe and colonies, with the exception of the English colonies in the vicinity of the United States. The question is interesting, as it is likely that the extension of the mechanical making of window glass, despite the peculiarities of drawn glass, will have an influence on the old process of human glass blowing.

It is known that mechanical drawing of window glass is not anything new. The Belgian Fourcault has originated it and applied it in the district of Charleroi (Belgium) and if the process has not extended this is solely due to a cautious agreement between the inventor and other Belgian glass factories.

The American process is due to a specialist, Wightman Colburn. From want of funds the inventor could not give to his process the desired development and had to wait the purchase of the invention by two American specialists, Messrs. Libley and Owen to give it the anticipated extension. It was in 1915 only that the new company was floated at Charleston with a capital of $6,000,000. Works were erected in Charleston.

The American process varies from the Fourcault process in different ways and appears to be better. The Belgian consortium has opened negotiations with a view to applying the American process in other countries of Europe, namely in France and Tzecho-Slovakia in the Bohemian glass works.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred and 2% on common, both payable November 1 to stock of November 4.

Franklin Manufacturing, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of Oct. 20.

Connecticut Power, quarterly of $1.50 on preferred, payable December 1 to holders of November 20.

Union Cotton Manufacturing, quarterly of 3%. The rate is the same that has been paid in the other three quarters of the year.

Massachusetts Gas, semi-annual of 2% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

Deere & Co., quarterly of ¾ of 1% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 15. Quarterly distributions of 1¾% have been paid on this issue since September 1911. The issue is 7% cumulative.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER POSITION

Reaction Indicates Price Apex Is Passed—Fair Shows Prospects of Good Business When Conditions Are Stabilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The apex of prices of hides and skins appears to have been reached, as there has already been a slight reaction. In the London and provincial markets slight declines of ½d. per pound were noted on best heavy ox hides, cows falling in a similar ratio.

Tanners have for some time shown anxiety as to the position, as they have no faith in a permanent improvement in the world demand for leather, and are afraid of a big dump from the United States of America. So far, oversea hides do not show any decline, and Leibig hides have been lately sold as high as 12½d. per pound. Calfskins remain firm, and dressers of box and vegetable tanned stock have again advanced their prices. Exports of domestic British hides for the first nine months of the current year were 108,745 hundredweight, as against 56,723 hundredweight for the same period of 1920.

The success of the recent shoe and leather fair held in London cannot be questioned. Visitors from all parts of the world were in evidence, a feature of the attendance being the number of Americans present. A good deal of low-priced sole leather was sold, and there were rumors that offers of American sole were made at lower prices—one report being that a 3d. per pound cut was made on a big block of stock. Prices of both sole and upper leathers remained very firm, and tanners were not in the mood to take less money with hides at nearly 1s. a pound. Chrome upper stock sold well, and some of the American importing houses did very big business in spite of the exchange being against them in remitting to the United States of America.

During the fair many inquiries for both leather and boots were turned down owing to trouble in financing the deals, but it was evident there is plenty of business to be done when conditions become stabilized. The export of British-made boots has dropped to £1,722,097 for the first nine months of this year, as compared with £5,396,861 for the corresponding period of 1920—a very serious fall indeed, and one which is causing much anxiety with leather and shoe manufacturers.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Hide & Leather Company for the quarter ended September 30, 1921, reports a surplus of $200,880, after charging out repairs, interest on loans and reserves for taxes, and a charge of $73,343 for depreciation. This compares with a deficit of $1,392,574 for the quarter ended September 30, 1920, and a surplus of $251,644 in the second quarter of 1921.

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5s	Oct. 1923 to 1938	@ prices 4.85 to 4.37%

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		Due	Price	Yielding About
State of West Va.	5s	1927 to '39	@ 100	5.00
Norfolk, Va.	5½s	1951	@ 104.50	5.20
Roanoke, Va.	4½s	1950	@ 89.04	5.25
Little River (Mo.) Drainage dist	6s	1939 to '41	@ prices	5.87

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALASIA IS DEFEATED BY 6 TO 5

Touring Rugby Footballers, Playing Under Northern Union Rules, Lose to England at Headingley on October 1

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HEADINGLEY, England—The team of Rugby footballers from Australasia, who, playing under Northern Union rules, are now touring England, lost by five points to six when, on October 1, they met the pick of England's Northern Union players at Headingley, in the first of a series of three test games. The next will be played at Hull on November 5, and the third at Manchester on January 14, 1922. It will be remembered that, when the English Northern Union team toured Australia recently, it was decisively beaten in two out of the three test games played.

Taken altogether, the game on October 1 was not spectacular, but was full of interest, the issue being in doubt until the close of play. It was expected that the Australasians would be the stronger team forward, but, instead, it was here that the English side laid the foundation of victory, much to the surprise of all concerned. Joseph Cartwright, William Cunliffe, and G. A. Skelhorne, in the front row of the home forwards, were more than a match for S. C. Pearce, Clarence Prentice, and Felix Ryan, in the matter of obtaining possession of the ball in the scrums; while D. E. Morgan and J. Beames, in the second row, were quite the equals of Frank Burge and Herbert Gray. Jack Price was not quite so good as the Australasian, John Watkins, in all-round play, but was little inferior. As a whole, the home forwards were the better set, and, however hard the visitors' pack played, the home "six" played still harder, and were on top in the last scrummage of the game.

With the better pack in front of them, the labors of J. Rogers and Jonathan Parkin were not so arduous as they would otherwise have been; and they were able to keep Duncan Thompson and A. V. Johnson under close observation throughout the game. There was little to choose between the rival "halves," and in this department the honors may be said to have been equally divided. Of the threequarter backs, the visitors were the quicker in open movements, but were unable to gain a winning advantage owing to the effective tackling of the home "threes." Much was expected of the Australasian, Harold Horder, said to be the speediest "wing" playing the Northern Union game, but S. Stockwell, who was facing him, allowed him little opportunity to prove his speed.

On the other wing, W. J. Stone was quite equal to the task of checking Cecil Blinkhorn. Both men scored, and could therefore claim some equality. The home centers were somewhat slower in getting the ball out to the wings than were James Craig and Richard Vest, but both Harold Wagstaffe and J. A. Bason displayed better tactics than either of the Australasians, and the fine generalship of Wagstaffe, who acted as captain, was a distinct asset to the winners. The two fullbacks displayed splendid form. Charles Fraser had more defending to do for the visitors than had Gwynn Thomas, for England, but neither misfielded during the whole of the game, and both were equal to every demand made upon them, and could not be held directly responsible for the tries registered.

J. Rogers kicked off for England. The first "scrum" went in favor of the home forwards, and the ball was soon among the English "threes." The Australasians' defense underwent sustained pressure, and Burge, in an attempt to clear, threw the ball to Blinkhorn. Stone was at hand, however, and, bustling Blinkhorn off the ball, he took it in his stride and scored a try far out. Stockwell failed with a difficult kick at goal. A few minutes later, Burge picked up in the loose, and transferred to Vest, who cleverly drew Wagstaffe and Bacon before passing the ball to Blinkhorn. The last-named had no difficulty in crossing the English line. As Craig successfully converted the try, the visitors led by 5 points to 3.

This was all the scoring done until within seven minutes of time, when, after much severe pressure in the visitors' quarters, Rogers secured the ball, from the base of the "scrum" and threw to Parkin, who made a little ground before passing to Wagstaffe. The English captain feinted, and appeared likely to break through, but, seeing Stockwell unmarked, he transferred to Bacon, who in turn handed to Stockwell, for the last-named to complete the movement by scoring a well-earned try. Horder made a great effort to stop the Englishman getting across the line, but was unsuccessful. This completed the scoring, and England won, as stated, by 6 points to 5. The summary:

ENGLAND	AUSTRALASIA
Cunliffe, f.	f, Prentice
Cartwright, f.	f, Pearce
Skelhorne, f.	f, Ryan
Morgan, f.	f, Burge
Beames, f.	f, Gray
Price, f.	f, Watkins
Parkin, sh.	fh, Johnson
Rogers, fh.	sh, Thompson
Stone, rw.	lw, Horder
Wagstaffe, rc.	lc, Vest
Bacon, lc.	rc, Craig
Stockwell, lw.	rw, Blinkhorn
Thomas, h.	h, Fraser

Score — England 6; Australasia 5. Scorers—Stone and Stockwell, tries for England; Blinkhorn, try, Craig, goal for Australasia.

MISS LEITCH IS TO RETURN

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Cecil Leitch, British, French and Canadian women's golf champion, left yesterday for Canada where she will spend a few days with friends before returning to board a ship for home, November 15. Miss Leitch said she was certain to make the trip to the United States again next summer in quest of the title which she failed to gain this year at Hollywood, New Jersey. In addition to playing in the 1922 national tournament she will also defend her Canadian title and engage in a number of exhibition matches.

IRISH WINTER GAMES ARE IN FULL SWING

Three League of Ireland Association Football Matches Are Played on October 8—St. James's Gate Defeats Jacobs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Although the winter games of Association and Rugby football were in full swing in Ireland during the week which ended October 8, pony polo still lingered, and an interesting tournament resulted in a win for the Magpies team, after playing off a tie with the Kingfishers. Contrary to expectation, this deciding game was the poorest in the competition. From the commencement, play was uneven, and the Kingfishers, after playing much below their earlier form, lost by 1 goal to 4.

Perhaps the best of the three League of Ireland Association football matches played on October 8 was the meeting of St. James's Gate and Jacobs. Fast throughout, the pace was really close in the second half, and, although the Jacobs men showed good form, they were unable to hold their opponents, who ran out good winners by 4 goals to 2. Shelbourne and the Young Men's Christian Association played a scoreless first half. After the interval, however, Shelbourne came to the front, and scored four times before the final whistle sounded. The Y. M. C. A. team replied with two goals, both scored from penalty kicks. The remaining match, Frankfort vs. Olympia, resulted in a division of the league points. Early on Frankfort opened the scoring from a "penalty," and at half-time led by 3 goals to 1. Olympia rallied well in the second half, and, putting considerabe speed into the play, scored twice, so that at the final whistle, the scores stood level at three goals all.

The Bohemians paid a visit to Belfast on October 8, and played a return match with the Falls League team. A fast, close game ensued, victory finally resting with the home side, by 2 goals to 1. Each team scored once in the first half, but the Bohemians' attack was not so good toward the close, and the home players, making the most of what opportunities came their way, deservedly won.

There were four senior Rugby football matches on October 8, and, with one exception, they proved rather runaway affairs. Landsdowne had a very easy win against Monkstown, and ran up the large total of 49 points to 0. The winners have this season a well-balanced side, and should prove a very difficult team to beat. Bective Rangers versus Wanderers was quite a good match up to the interval, after which the Wanderers fell away badly, and Bective had little difficulty in winning by 22 points to 8. Old Wesley versus Clontarf was another one-sided game, but scarcely to the extent the score would appear to indicate. The Clontarf backs were much the better, which, combined with the fact that the side made full use of its opportunities, enabled them to total 32 points to their opponents' 8. Blackrock College and Palmerston played a vigorous game, almost devoid of "class" football. The college men were not at full strength, and Palmerston was just about value for a victory by a margin of four points, the final score being 10 to 6.

GLENAVON AND LINFIELD LEAD

Each Win Three and Draw Two Matches in the Irish Association Football League

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING
Up to October 8, Inclusive

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glenavon	3	0	2	7	4	8
Linfield	3	0	2	8	2	8
Glentoran	3	1	1	9	4	7
Distillery	2	3	0	8	11	4
Queen's Island	1	3	1	5	9	3
Cliftonville	0	5	0	1	8	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The Irish Association Football League fixture, between the Glentoran and Distillery teams at the former's inclosure on October 8, produced a fine game. The Glentoran men were, however, the superior side. They scored 2 goals, through Hugh Meek and David Lyner, in the first half, and one through Hugh Davey in the second. Then Patrick Dalrymple scored for Distillery. Glentoran thus won by 3 goals to 1.

The meeting of Cliftonville and Linfield also produced a good game. There were, however, no goals scored until 10 minutes from the close of play. Then Linfield scored from a penalty kick, Richard McCracken being the successful marksman. The Queen's Island team visited Lurgan, and met Glenavon. The home men are notoriously hard to defeat on their own ground, and on this occasion they won by 2 goals to 1. All these goals were scored in the first half. Queen's Island found the net first through James Wilson, but then Robert Connor equalized and James Carroll registered the second and winning goal for Glenavon

DUNCAN WALKER STILL LEADING

Ferguson Scores Two Goals in First Division of the Scottish League and Draws Near Lead

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Hugh Ferguson of Motherwell scored a couple of goals in the First Division of the Scottish Association Football League during the week which ended October 8, and that took him a step nearer to the top position, which, it will be remembered, he held practically all through last season. The first place was still held, however, by Duncan Walker, St. Mirren, who scored once against Third Lanark. Walker, with a total of 15, was only three ahead of Ferguson. T. H. O. Jennings of Raith Rovers, was also making a bid for distinction. For a long time the course of a game with Aberdeen on October 8, Jennings was kept quiet, but in the closing minutes he came away with a merry burst, and won the game with a couple of goals just when a draw seemed the most probable result. That made his aggregate 11. Of the other leading men, John Wood, Dumbarton, was the only one who managed to score a goal on October 8. The list:

Player and club	Goals
Duncan Walker, St. Mirren	15
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	12
T. H. O. Jennings, Raith Rovers	11
John Miller, Aberdeen	9
William Reid, Albion Rovers	9
John Blair, Partick Thistle	8
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	8
John Wood, Dumbarton	8
Russell Allan, Third Lanark	6
J. J. Quinn, Ayr United	6
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers	5
Patrick Gallagher, Celtic	5
Thomas Miller, Heart of Midlothian	5
Benjamin McLaren, Hamilton Acad'cals	5
Adam McLean, Celtic	5
T. B. McInally, Celtic	5
John White, Albion Rovers	5
D. L. Anderson, Hibernian	4
Allan Brown, Clyde	4
William Bird, Dundee	4
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic	4
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	4
Harry Cunningham, Ayr United	4
Charles Duncan, Clyde	4
James Dickson, Hamilton Academicals	4
Andrew Fyfe, Queen's Park	4
John Hanlon, Hamilton Academicals	4
James Kinloch, Partick Thistle	4
Archibald Longmuir, Celtic	4
Alexander McNab, Greenock Morton	4
Lauchlan McMillan, Hamilton Acad'als	4
James Reid, Airdrieonians	4
Donald Slade, Ayr United	4
Robert Bauld, Raith Rovers	3
Joseph Gowdy, Falkirk	3
George Greenshields, Albion Rovers	3
Thomas Glancy, Falkirk	3
David Halliday, Dundee	3
William McLean, Dundee	3
Robert McDermid, Glasgow Rangers	3
Charles Pringle, St. Mirren	3
Matthew Paterson, Hibernian	3
John Reid, Motherwell	3
Watson, Kilmarnock	3
John Walker, Hibernian	3

FRENCH RUGBY FOOTBALL GAMES

As Matches Played October 1 Are of "Friendly" Variety No League Points Are at Stake

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—All the Rugby football matches in France on October 1 were of the "friendly" variety. No league points were at stake, and the various clubs contented themselves with practice matches against their prospective opponents in the serious competitions. In Paris, the Racing Club de France and the Stade Français met for the sixtieth time. As a game, it was rather a colorless affair, and the Stade Français eventually won by 6 points to 0. Probably owing to the early stage of the season, combined play was conspicuous by its absence, individual effort being responsible for most of the attacking movements. The Racing Club men did not show up so well as they were expected to do, and indulged in little or no team work.

The men of Olympique, without disturbing themselves greatly, thoroughly defeated the Racing Club Bourguignon de Dijon by 36 points to 5, and the Paris Universitaire Club beat the Association Sportive Française by 15 points to 0, after a much more even game than the score would appear to indicate. In view of the forthcoming regional championships, some of the matches which took place in the provinces are interesting. The champion team of France, the Union Sportive de Perpignan, was in great form against Aviron Bayonnais, and won by 16 points to 4. The Perpignan team, judged by its form thus early, will not relinquish without struggle the honor it now holds. Prior to this match, the Perpignan men had scored an excellent victory over the Toulouse Etudiants Club.

At Pau, the Section Paloise gained a deserved, if unexpected, win over Stadoceste Tarbais, by 17 to 3. The Paloise team gave glimpses of some excellent combination which should make it a force to be reckoned with in the 1921-22 campaign. The Stade Toulousain was at home to the Association Sportive de Bayonne, and found little difficulty in winning by 11 points to 0. The Stade Athlétique Bordelais was totally eclipsed by the men of the Biarritz Olympique team, who, after holding the upper hand all along, ran out winners by 37 to 0. At Dax, the Club Athlétique Beglais sprang a rare surprise on the Union Sportive de Dax. The home team was generally expected to win without a great deal of difficulty, but, as matters turned out, it was unable to cope with the visitors and lost by 3 to 9.

PLAN NEW GYMNASIUM

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania—A new gymnasium and a permanent grandstand will be erected at Franklin and Marshall College early next year according to President H. H. Apple in his annual report. F. W. Biesecker, Somerset, Pennsylvania, vice-president of the board, recently announced he would give $75,000 for the new gymnasium provided the college obtains pledges of $150,000 before January 1, 1922, for dormitories. President Apple said the campaign to raise the necessary amount was well under way and that he had every reason to believe it would be a success.

SQUASH TENNIS SEASON STARTS

Metropolitan Clubs of Class B Commence Well When Team Championship Is Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan Squash Tennis season started off well yesterday when the team championship for unranked players, called Class B, was inaugurated in the various college clubs here. Originally eight teams entered and were drawn in the schedule of matches, but the Army and Navy Club, which recently moved into new quarters, found it necessary to abandon its competition for the first part of the season, so that its new courts could be placed in a better condition, and a team organized.

The matches yesterday brought the champions last year, the Yale Club, against the Harvard Club, on the latter's courts, while the Columbia University Club players, second last year, contested their match against the Princeton Club on the Yale Club courts. The Crescent Athletic Club had been drawn against the Army and Navy Club and the other team contestants, the D. K. E. Club and the Montclair Athletic Club, the newest member of the association, were not scheduled.

The Harvard Club surprised the champions by taking the match, 5 to 2. While several of the former members of each team were engaged, a number had graduated into Class A ranks and of the new members Harvard showed a decided superiority.

Meantime the Princeton and Columbia clubs were having a close contest. After each had won three matches, the result hinged on the final match between the leading players. Each took a game in turn and then Cromwell won the match for his team, 4—3, by he same score, 15—12. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Class B

G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, defeated Clyde Martin, Yale Club, 13—15, 15—4, 15—9.

Kenneth O'Brien, Yale, defeated F. M. Blagden, Harvard, 4—15, 15—10, 15—13.

D. M. Bomeister, Yale, defeated C. F. Fuller, Harvard, 15—11, 15—8.

Grover O'Neill, Harvard, defeated C. F. Neave, Yale, 15—5, 15—8.

W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard, defeated J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale, 15—11, 15—4.

William Platt, Harvard, defeated R. L. Hutchinson, Yale, 15—11, 15—10.

F. H. Babcock, Harvard, defeated H. C. McClintock, Yale, 15—9, 11—15, 15—12.

Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton, defeated Harold Kellock, Columbia Club, 12—15, 15—12, 15—12.

R. H. Monks, Princeton, defeated J. W. Pulleyn Jr., Columbia, 15—12, 15—11.

F. W. Chambers, Columbia, defeated A. M. Kidder, Princeton, 15—12, 7—15, 15—7.

Donald McClave, Columbia, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, 15—10, 15—11.

Leonard Beekman, Princeton, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia, 18—16, 10—15, 15—7.

L. A. Coffin, Columbia, defeated Robert Piel Jr., Princeton, 15—11, 17—16.

J. M. Denison, Princeton, defeated H. R. Burt, Columbia, 15—8, 15—3.

KANSAS WINS DUAL CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—In a dual cross-country meet here the University of Kansas defeated Kansas State Agricultural College Saturday. The score was Kansas 18; K. S. A. C. 27. Two Kansas men, P. B. Patterson '23, and J. G. Wilson '23, were tied for first. They finished in 28m. 12s.

W. J. Mathias '23 was the first Aggie to finish, placing third. The next three places were taken by the following Kansas men, in order: W. M. James '22, A. R. Massey '22, and J. C. Kellett '24. The K. S. A. C. representatives took the last four of the 10 places in the following order: D. B. Ibach '22, W. C. Knight '22, W. J. Clapp '22, and E. J. Chapman '22.

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES

GEORGIA TECH.		CENTRE	
42—Wake Forest	0	28—Ky. Wesleyan	0
41—Oglethorpe	0	14—Clemson	0
70—Davidson	0	14—Va. Poly. I.	0
59—Furman	0	28—St. Xavier	6
48—Rutgers	14	98—Transylvania	0
7—Penn. State	28	6—Harvard	0
	277		188
	42		6
ALABAMA		GEORGIA	
34—Howard	14	28—Mercer	0
27—Spring Hill	7	27—Furman	7
55—Marion Inst.	0	7—Harvard	10
95—Bryson Col.	0	14—Oglethorpe	0
0—Sewanee	17	7—Ala. P. I.	0
7—La. State	7		
	218		83
	45		17
VIRGINIA M. I.		ALABAMA P. I.	
13—Roanoke	0	41—Ga. Mil. Ac.	3
32—Hamp.-Sid'y	0	34—Howard	3
20—Wake Forest	0	48—Spring Hill	0
7—Uni. of Va.	14	56—Clemson	0
7—Penn.	21	14—Camp Benn'g	7
7—N. C. State	7	0—Georgia	7
	86		193
	42		20
VANDERBILT		TULANE	
34—Tenn. Nor'l.	0	0—Miss. Col.	14
42—Mercer	0	26—Miss. Univ.	0
21—Kentucky	14	7—Rice Inst.	6
20—Texas	0	7—Miss. A. & M.	0
14—Tennessee	0	10—Detroit	14
	131		50
	14		34

ARMOUR DEFEATS VAN VLECK

ROSLYN, New York—T. D. Armour of Scotland, former amateur champion of France, won the invitation golf tournament of the Engineers Country Club, Saturday, by defeating C. E. van Vleck Jr., former Yale baseball and basketball star, in the final round, 3 and 2.

SOUTHERN TEAMS SHARE IN HONORS

Of Two Big Intersectional Football Games Played Saturday Centre Wins for the South, While Georgia Tech Loses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Southern football received a setback last Saturday on the Polo Grounds in New York City when Pennsylvania State College ran away with the Georgia School of Technology, 28 to 7. In the first 10 minutes of play the Tech team ran the ball from midfield to the first touchdown of the day and immediately after P. W. Lyman '22 kicked goal. On the next kickoff to Penn State W. G. Killinger received the ball on State's 12-yard line and ran the remaining distance of the field for a touchdown. Penn State kicked goal and from then on it was Coach Hugo Bezdek's warriors' game. State scored one touchdown in each of the remaining three periods, handing Georgia Tech the worst defeat she has met with in four years.

The South evened up somewhat for Tech's defeat at the hands of Penn State when Centre College from Danville, Kentucky, took Harvard into camp, winning by the score of 6 to 0. A. N. McMillan '22, the brilliant Centre quarterback, scored in the third period, running 31 yards for the winning touchdown. Centre accomplished what no other team had been able to do in 40 years—defeated the Crimson in an intersectional battle.

Tulane University forced the University of Detroit's heavier machine to the limit to win, 14 to 10, in a game at Detroit, Michigan, replete with spectacular plays. Tulane, outweighed 10 pounds to the man, assumed the lead in the first half, by breaking through Detroit's line and, blocking a punt. Tulane gained possession of the ball on this play on Detroit's 35-yard line, drop-kicking a goal from that point. Detroit scored in the third period after Tulane had been penalized for rough playing. Several line smashes put the ball over. In the final quarter McKenna, substitute quaterback, received the ball from the kick-off and with splendid interference ran 80 yards for a touchdown. Tulane scored also in this period by means of a beautiful 40-yard forward pass.

University of Georgia, after being outplayed for three periods by Alabama Polytechnic Institute, rallied splendidly in the last period and pushed over the lone touchdown for a 7-to-0 victory. Auburn had the ball on Georgia's 4-yard line near the close of the first half and a touchdown seemed evident, when Edward Shirling '22, the Tigers' big fullback, fumbled on an attempted plunge through center and Georgia recovered.

University of Alabama and Louisiana State University battled to a 7-to-7 tie in New Orleans. Alabama outplayed the Louisiana Staters for three quarters only to have L. S. U. stiffen near the end of the last period and put over a touchdown for the tie.

Virginia Military institute also rallied in the final period against North Carolina State and pushed over a touchdown for a 7-to-7 tie. North Carolina scored in the first quarter and the two teams battled evenly the remainder of the game until V. M. I.'s rally near the end of the game for their tieing touchdown.

Vanderbilt University proved somewhat of a disappointment in her annual game with Tennessee University. Vanderbilt scored in the first and second quarters against the second-rater team and kicked goal both times for the 14-to-0 victory.

Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical had easy sailing against Mississippi University, defeating the latter, 21 to 0, in a dull, one-sided game.

HOCKEY SEASON OUTLOOK BRIGHT

United States Association Breaks From the International Union and Admits New Clubs

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — That hockey is going to have its greatest season in the United States this winter is the unanimous opinion of those who attended the annual meeting of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, which took place in this city Saturday and Sunday. Much enthusiasm was shown by the delegates present.

The association admitted three new clubs this year and the total membership is now 16, as follows:

Westminster Hockey Club, Boston, Massachusetts, Melrose Club, Melrose, Massachusetts, Pere Marquette of Boston, Massachusetts, Boston Athletic Association, Boston Shoe Trades, Pittsburgh Hockey Club, Eleveth Hockey Club, Cleveland Hockey Club, Duluth Hockey Club, American Soo, St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York City, St. Paul Hockey Club, Portage Hockey Club, Philadelphia Hockey Club, Houghton Hockey Club, and Calumet Hockey Club.

The association has divided its championship circuit into three groups of four clubs each. This leaves four clubs outside of the championship, and they will be held for any emergency. The clubs have been grouped as follows:

Group 1—Boston (two teams), New York and Philadelphia.

Group 2—Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Duluth, St. Paul.

Group 3—Eleveth, Houghton, Calumet and Soo.

The association voted to withdraw from its alliance with the International Skating Union and make the U. S. A. H. A. the governing body of hockey. A committee has been appointed to confer with the Amateur Athletic Union and gets its approval.

All association games will henceforth be played under the same rules as govern Canadian games, as the association voted to change it to conform with Canada. This will permit of skating a man on-side and hockey games will thus become faster.

International matches between United States and Canadian teams are expected to become commoner in future as a trophy has been donated to be played for any team in those countries which may be approved by the national amateur body.

W. S. Haddock of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was reelected president and R. D. Schooley, also of Pittsburgh, secretary. President Haddock appointed G. V. Brown of the Boston Arena, chairman of the Rink Managers Advisory Committee. A schedule of championship games is to be drawn up with the season opening in January.

NEW RULES FOR HOCKEY PLAYERS

Canadian Amateur Hockey Association Changes System of Registrations—Cup Drawing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At a meeting of the executive officers of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association held here Friday evening, which was attended by representatives of all the provincial amateur hockey organizations throughout Canada, it was decided that in the future all amateur hockey players in Canada must be registered at a central registry which is to be established in this city and which will be in charge of W. A. Hewitt. All applications for players' certificates, whether granted or rejected by the provincial associations, must be sent on to the national registry and in this manner trace will be kept of all players who have been in the habit of moving from one place to another between seasons.

To make the lot of the tourists even harder, any player who leaves one city and goes to another will be considered to have broken the residence rule and will have to make an application for a new certificate.

A tentative draw for the elimination series for the Allan Cup and the Canadian championship was made as follows: British Columbia vs. Saskatchewan, Manitoba vs. Thunder Bay, Quebec vs. Ottawa Federation, Ontario vs. Intercollegiate.

All series will be of the home-and-home nature and the winner of the two first pairs will meet the winners of the last two pairs in the final games for the cup which will be played in the east this coming winter. The western intercollegiate union, composed of the universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, will be admitted to the competition for the first time this season and if the University of Manitoba wins the league title, the team will play off with the Manitoba champions and a similar arrangement will be followed out if the University of Saskatchewan wins. If the University of Alberta wins, they will be given a bye in the first and second rounds and will be drawn into the competition later.

In addition to the chief registrar there was a registration committee composed of two members from western Canada, Murray Thompson of Sakatoon and A. E. H. Coo of Winnipeg; two from eastern Canada, Sheriff Paxton of Whitby and W. A. Hewitt of Toronto, and President W. R. Granger of Montreal, of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

HARVARD WINS BY SINGLE POINT

Crimson Cross-Country Takes Great Race From Princeton Varsity Team, 27 Points to 28

BELMONT, Massachusetts—In one of the most exciting cross-country runs ever held over the Belmont course, the Harvard varsity cross-country team defeated the Princeton varsity by one point, the score being 27 to 28 in favor of the Crimson. Each college was permitted to run 12 men, with the first five on each team counting toward the point score.

M. Rick '24 of Princeton was the individual winner, covering the 6-mile course in 34m. 55s. J. W. Burke '23 of Harvard, the former Notre Dame runner, was second in 34m. 56 2-5s. Capt. F. G. Bemis '22 of Harvard was a close third in 35m. 7 4-5s. The battle for first place between these three runners was most exciting, Rick coming up from third p'ace in the last few yards.

Capt. A. H. Swede '22 of Princeton dropped out after covering about half the course. Harvard men finished in second, third, sixth, seventh and ninth positions. The summary:

Runner and college.	M.	S.
M. Rick, Princeton	34	55
J. W. Burke, Harvard	34	55½
F. G. Bemis, Harvard	35	7⅘
W. S. Reeve, Princeton	35	8⅕
S. C. Conger, Princeton	35	16⅗
R. A. Lutz, Harvard	35	38
H. L. Pratt, Harvard	35	59⅕
L. B. Leeming, Princeton	36	12⅕
William Duane Jr., Harvard	36	16⅕
M. C. Kennedy, Princeton	36	21⅗

BARNES WINS AT GOLF

NEW YORK, New York—J. M. Barnes, United States open golf champion, played an exhibition match with Miss Cecil Leitch, British, French, and Canadian champion, over the links of the Pelham Country Club, Friday, and won by a score of 3 and 1. Barnes granted Miss Leitch six bisques and was forced to cover the 6419-yard course in 68, six strokes under par and four strokes below the record.

SARGENT IS READY FOR ALL-ENGLISH

Today's Hockey Match on Radcliffe College Field at Cambridge Should Be the Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—When the Sargent School of Physical Education varsity hockey team meets the All-English women's team on Radcliffe College Field this afternoon it is expected that the English players will have the hardest contest which they have yet met in the United States. All-English is expected to win the game, but by no such score as has been the case in the games previously played.

This year's Sargent team, captained by Miss E. H. Jervey '22 of Charleston, South Carolina, and coached by Miss Laura Campbell, former member of a Sargent hockey team, is considered as being well up to the standard set by former Sargent teams. Sargent has always had strong teams and in the past five or six years has lost only one game and that to Weaton College last year in a hard-fought overtime match.

Practice really started the first of September when the school opened at Peterboro, New Hampshire. During that month the hockey consisted of class competition and it was not until the first of October that a varsity team was started. Since then about 35 girls have been trying out for the team and in the games already played the team has shown up well, having scored an easy victory over Boston School of Physical Education, the team which lost to All-English Monday, by a score of 22 to 0.

Sargent has a very promising forward line, one which is expected to carry the ball into All-English territory more than was the case last Monday. Miss M. A. Viano '22 of Lexington, Massachusetts, is the left wing while Miss G. E. Cranston '22 of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is the other wing. Miss M. J. McDonald '22 of Arlington, Massachusetts, plays inside left with Miss M. M. Bunce '22 of Flint, Michigan, inside right. The important position of center forward is occupied by Miss E. E. Bartlett '23. All five of these players are fast, very good handlers of their sticks and work fairly well together, especially when it is remembered that they have had only about a month of team playing.

Miss Annie Christley '23, Butler, Pennsylvania, left half; Miss M. H. Kean '22, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, right half and Capt. E. H. Jervey '23, center half, are the three halfbacks and they form a very strong outer defense. Miss B. B. Ballard '22 of Santa Barbara California, is left fullback and Miss Caroline Mimnagh '23 of Kirkwood, New Jersey, is right back. Miss M. V. Clarke '22 of Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, plays goal.

The team is well fortified in substitutes with Miss A. N. Bowen '22 of Malone, New York, and Miss M. E. Miller '23 of Topton, Pennsylvania, for the forward line; Miss Barbara Strebeigh '23 of New York City for halfback; Miss M. A. O'Neill '22 of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for fullback, and Miss N. J. Orr '22 for goal.

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MUSIC

New York Recitals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If it was the unusual all-Beethoven program with which Elly Ney ushered in her American appearances that caused New York's critical staff to be somewhat reserved in their appreciations of her masterly playing, what they did write was sufficient to bring a packed house to Carnegie Hall for her second concert, on the evening of October 25. Not only did the audience acclaim her with the most convincing of applause, but the next morning the papers spoke of her as "an artist of high order."

Technically she seems to be able to call for anything she wishes, languid, emotionless, almost too peaceful peace; crisp, rippling chromatics and bubbling trills; solemnity in chords that breathe like the diapasons of an organ; diminuendos that sing with a mezza di voce that comes either as a gift or must be struggled for through unending hours; crescendos that never lose tone, tone that is sonorously beautiful and, above all, never is her playing without meaning. It is not mere piano playing. Everything she does, she makes speak with a message, a message which oftentimes her manner in playing, as well as the tone, makes one understand as if listening to it in words. She is one of the few great performers now before the public, one of the very few because she has more than mere pianistic skill. She reflects the conceptions of the great masters of composition with respect, and adds to each work her own poetic intuition with equal unfailing mastery. Therefore she is an artist. After a recital in Chicago Mme. Ney will return to play an all-Chopin program in New York.

A more enthusiastic greeting than that which was given Edmond Clement, Monday evening, is quite out of the range of possibilities. The audience remembered his last New York recital, and it did its best to show that it had no doubts but that it was to hear as fine a one again. The ovation lasted so long that it seemed to embarrass him a little.

Mr. Clement's voice is not an unusual one, either in range, power or quality, but is one that, as it is now, shows what can be done with a good voice by intelligent study. His soft tones are indescribably lovely. He has learned to prepare them, not throw them in as too many do, but melt them from a forte to a mezzo-forte and back again with an ease that causes one to hold one's breath for sheer astonishment. As an instance, he sang the Dream song from "Manon" with a flowing, mellow tone on a certain high note that sent his hearers into an outburst of true French enthusiasm with calls of "Bis!" One dreaded to have him repeat the number lest he should not succeed in again giving the same perfection of production. Yet, on repetition, he sang that top tone even more beautifully, that all over the house exclamations of wonder broke in upon his singing. It was not all tonal facility, either, that one heard. Clement is master of interpretation in the French chansons. That being so, his rendition of the Flower song from "Carmen" was all the more surprising. It was so declamatorily dramatic. Perhaps that is the latest reading at the Opéra Comique, for he gave it with absolute authority of manner. So unexpectedly successful was his recital that another one was hastily arranged for the evening of November 1, just before he leaves for France.

Redferne Hollinshead, tenor, gave a recent recital at Town Hall. His voice is one of unusual natural beauty and he sings as easily as John McCormack. Its lovely lyric quality is in no way lost when he calls on it for power in dramatic phrasing, of which he is as fond as he is of his practically flawless messa di voce. Here is a singer that should soon make a name for himself. Before he does, however, he must break away from such hodge-podge programs as the one he offered on Wednesday evening. His singing of the aria from "Jocelyn" was a delight.

The Letz String Quartette began its new season with two new members, Edwin Bachmann, second violin, and Horace Britt, cellist. The program opened with the Beethoven quartet, opus 59, No. 3. It was given an interesting reading, in mellow tones and with a scholarly precision that always marked the playing of Mr. Letz and Mr. Kreiner, the old members, and in which the new members gave their part as though they had always played ensembles together. The other number of the program was the César Franck Quintet in F minor. Harold Bauer at the piano played with fire the intricate score before him and led his fellow performers into giving a performance that called out enthusiastic applause.

Friday afternoon the Elsa Fischer String Quartette was heard at Town Hall. The ladies gave a pleasing rendition of the scherzo and the presto from Schubert's D minor quartette. The quartet's depth of tone is satisfying and the quality good.

Johanna Gadski came from her enforced retirement and was featured in an all-Wagner program given at Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, October 30. Assisting her was the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, which, with Mr. Josef Stransky at the desk, played the prelude to "The Mastersingers"; Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," and the introduction to Act III and Shepherd's Melody from "Tristan and Isolde." Frau Gadski sang Elisabeth's aria from "Tannhäuser"; Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin"; Isolde's Narrative from Act I, and Isolde's Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde," and Sieglinde's "Du bist der Lenz," from the "Walküre."

Always possessed of more than abundant power, the singer need not have called upon her resources quite as defiantly as she did in her first number, the greeting to the hall of song, from "Tannhäuser." The biting manner in which she articulated the German text caused her tone to be tinged with a shrill quality that would have been very unpleasant without the backing of so powerful an orchestral accompaniment as the Philharmonic gave her. All through the evening the same over-anxiety for volume, or, perhaps, the joy of being able once more to sing the music to which she is devoted, caused one to wonder if she can still give a concert program of the artistic worth she used to some four years ago. Her songs in English, then, were of special charm, and it is to be regretted that she did not arrange the program of her reappearance so that it might have included songs which would point her artistic intent.

The narrative from "Tristan and Isolde" seems uninterestingly heavy on a concert program, and certainly "Du bist der Lenz," from the "Walküre," is tame taken out of its proper place in the duet with the tenor. However, Frau Gadski sang before friends who called themselves hoarse in "bravas" before she had sung a note. If she can once more get herself enrolled at the Metropolitan, her voice is in such condition that she will be able to dominate Wagnerian rôles as well as she formerly did.

Bronislaw Huberman gave a convincing account of himself in his violin recital at Carnegie Hall on October 17. He seemed a little agitated in his first number, Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," playing it from notes and clinging to them, studiously. Yet even though that number lacked somewhat of masterful breadth of interpretation at once Huberman's tone caught and held his audience. A lovelier tone it would be hard to imagine. It does not seem to be made by the drawing of a bow across strings. It floats out in soothing sound waves. Perhaps right there can be found the only criticism on the technical side of Mr. Huberman's playing. It is always soothing. Now and then a rasp that speaks of life's struggles, of deep understanding of such a movement as the allegro vivacissimo from Tschaikowsky's "D major concerto" might give his hearers a thrill and make them the more eager after that to hear once more the melodious throbs which he never fails to draw from his instrument. Yet his tone is wonderful as it is, for in spite of its constant mellifluous quality it is strong and vibrant. It does not seem possible that anyone can get a more vibrant harmonic than Huberman found infallibly. The clarity and depth which he is able to get from his E string is another most satisfying feature of his playing. His bowing in Paganini's tricky "La Clochette" was accomplished with so little effort that it is doubtful if any but the conoscenti realized what a mastery he exhibited. This remarkable ease in execution will make him appeal to all students of the violin as one to be heard and watched. The general public of music lovers will not fail to be pleased, for, even in passages of great speed, there is ever the sweet tone. Of his interpretations one cannot always be so approving, but after all he gave the readings he had chosen, with absolute authority and a final judgment will be withheld until after the concert in which he plays Richard Strauss' works with the composer at the piano and Willem Willke, the cellist, as the other assisting artist.

Four vocal recitals call for comment both because of what was done that gave pleasure and the lessons they so plainly taught as to what ought to be avoided. The ladies, Miss Anna Case, Miss Eva Gauthier and Miss Helena Marsh all exhibited the same fault in voice production. For pianissimos and messa-fortes, in all portions of their songs where they can be intime, effortlessly casual, their voices are placed perfectly forward in the masque, as the French put it; but it is a delight to watch them, too. Their mouths open no wider than in speech and not a syllable they articulate but is understandable. That is because at such times they really are speaking to their audiences. The words rule the tone. The moment a high note is called for by the compositions they, all three, swing open their jaws beyond all good taste and reason. As to the tone, be it said that Miss Marsh is possessed of so powerful a voice that she is able to produce power in her upper register, and yet she succeeds in keeping it agreeable but she is obliged to go for it full tilt. Miss Gauthier's upper tones are sometimes unpleasant. Granted that the ultra-modern songs she sings call for unusual skips, for that very reason the person singing should be the more master of tone else those, often unreasonable skips, become nothing but disagreeable shocks to the ear. Miss Case's messa di voce promises so much. It is so full, round and sympathetic that one waits eagerly to hear her sing a little bravura top tone. When it comes it is clear and rather pretty but does not seem to belong to the same voice she was producing but a moment before.

Miss Gauthier has an unusually pleasing natural voice which she has schooled to obey her every effort and what she does she does with a deliberate mastery. Miss Helena Marsh possesses a voice of long range, power and appealing quality. The outstanding quality of her work is its unaffected sincerity. She is able to sing sentiment without making it mushily exaggerated either in tone or manner. That, coupled with her many other gifts, will bring her continued success with any and all classes of audiences. If Miss Case continues to sing Swedish folk songs the critics will be obliged to take up the study of that language, she sang them with such charm.

Alexander Akimoff, a Russian basso late of the opera at Petrograd, sang a program varying from an aria in Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Verdi's "Don Carlos," to Russian songs and a Negro Spirituel. His style has little of the miniature-like finish called for on the recital platform. He goes after his effects in the broad-stroked manner of an opera singer and it seems as if there he would make good, for he has a sonorous voice of true bass weight and has a good stage presence.

CHINESE LOAN HELD UP BY CONDITIONS

American Group's Offer to Fund Debts, Interest on Which Is Due, Is Alleged to Contain a Demand for Too Much Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It was learned yesterday that the chief reason why the Peking Government does not wish to accept the offer of the American group in the international consortium to refund the loan of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of China, interest on which becomes due today, is Peking's objections to certain of the conditions laid down in that offer.

Just what the chief obstacle in the way of a condition is, was not stated by the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, but representatives of the Canton Government here, whose original statement on the subject last Friday was the first public information that the American group was negotiating with Peking on this loan and that of the Pacific Development Company, continued to insist yesterday that the one important condition was that Peking should agree to put all its borrowings entirely in the hands of the group. By those who are close to the group, this is called unfounded.

The statement of the Canton Government's representative on Friday, that Peking was facing bankruptcy because it was unable to pay either loan, and that the American group was taking advantage of this condition to force itself upon Peking, was met by a member of the American group with a reply which included the opinion that the statement muddied the waters, and that Mr. Ma Soo, who issued it, was commonly reported to be closely associated with Japanese interests.

It is well known that Mr. Ma Soo represents the viewpoint of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He said yesterday that his position was clear from his actions and speech, and that if the report that Peking is bankrupt amounts to "muddying the waters," the attempt to conceal the truth, is a good example. Mr. Ma Soo added that Canton merely urged withholding of all loans by the consortium until it could be certain that the money would not help prolong the disturbed conditions in China.

Considerable interest was expressed here as to the attitude of the Chinese bankers with reference to the two loans. Supporters of Canton insisted that these bankers had refused to lift a hand to help the Peking Government in the circumstances and that the Shanghai Bankers Association had warned Peking not to accept the American group's offer.

The informant mentioned earlier in this dispatch did not make clear what Peking's conception of this feature of the situation might be, but he intimated that definite information might be soon be given out in Washington, very likely by the Chinese delegation, or some one close to it.

CORN RAISERS SEEK LOWER RAIL RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YANKTON, South Dakota — Efforts to secure a concerted move, by all cities and towns in the corn-raising section of South Dakota, toward a lowering of the freight rate on corn was launched, at a meeting of all persons interested, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms here. It was called by the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which E. T. Hughes is chairman, and prompt action is to be advocated by its members, who have been getting in touch with the situation.

The committee proposes, according to Mr. Hughes, to get in touch with all commercial clubs and chambers of commerce in South Dakota and probably in other sections of the corn-raising districts, urging them to join in an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, and to the South Dakota State Railway Commission as well as to the Governor of South Dakota. Although it is realized that Governor McMaster and the state commission are working on the freight rate situation at the present time, a special plea will be made to them to exert their influence to bring relief to the corn growing districts.

TRUCK LOADS TO BE KEPT DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington—Inspection by county officials shows that many of the paved highways leading out of Spokane have been seriously damaged by overloaded trucks. City and state laws limit the weight of a single load that may be hauled over these roads, but it said that although truck owners take out licenses specifying a weight limit, many of them load their trucks to twice the stated capacity. An inspection of licenses and loads is now being made in an effort to stop the damage being done.

WOMEN STUDENTS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Plans for better cooperation between faculty and students in higher institutions of learning will be the chief theme for addresses and discussions at the second annual Intercollegiate Conference of Associated Women Students, at the University of California, here, November 7 to 10.

FEDERATED LABOR GUARDS PRESTIGE

Steps Taken to Organize Forces in Effort to Defeat What It Declares Is a Movement Toward Compulsory Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Federation of Labor is organizing its forces throughout the country in a supreme effort to save the United States Department of Labor from dismantlement under the proposed Department of Public Welfare.

Back of the proposal to weaken or subordinate the Department of Labor by depriving it of an active spokesman in the Cabinet, officials of the American Federation of Labor see as the next political movement an organized conspiracy on the part of those few who favor autocracy in industry for the adoption of laws that will compel employees to work against their will.

The whole feeling in the American Federation of Labor is based on the assumption that once the destruction of the Department of Labor is brought about, the next attack will fall upon the Department of Agriculture as the only agency of the government which has to do with human welfare. It is pointed out that the plan for reorganization of the government departments proposes the formation of the Department of Public Welfare, with education, public health and labor as the three major divisions. Even in its title the proposed department is regarded by Labor as a "benevolent piece of deception."

Tendencies of Legislation

Sixty per cent of the present functions of the Department of Labor, it is understood, would be placed in other divisions of the new department. The Labor division of the new department would be composed of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Conciliation and Employment Services, with an additional bureau to be known as the Bureau of Compulsory Investigation of Labor Disputes for Public Information.

The fact that this bureau is to be created, according to Labor representatives, uncovers the alleged conspiracy on the part of enemies of organized Labor, which has been in progress since the beginning of the war.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor contend that this is in line with the declaration of Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, in Cincinnati, last August, in which he favored compulsory investigation of Labor disputes, so that in time "laws can be enacted making such controversies impossible."

Plans of Campaign

The American Federation of Labor recently laid the groundwork for a nation-wide campaign to combat sentiment in Congress in favor of weakening, destroying or otherwise subordinating the Department of Labor. It looks to John I. Nolan (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the House Labor Committee, as the champion of its fight in Congress, and to the Labor element in the lower house of Congress rather than to the adherents of Labor in the Senate.

Forty-five legislative agents of the American Federation of Labor were present at a recent conference with Samuel Gompers, president of the organization. These will organize a systematic campaign in each State, with a view to bringing squarely before the wage earners of the country the plan of congressional foes to take from organized Labor its greatest power in the machinery of the government.

It was the expressed opinion that the proposed changes would, if allowed to be carried out, operate to prevent the normal activities of Labor, and would aid the designs of those who seek the ultimate abolishment of the Department of Labor, with the Department of Agriculture as the next objective.

GOLDEN RULE IN INDUSTRY IS TOPIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Representatives of industrial management; wage earners, organized and unorganized, and the public of Greater Boston, have arranged for a conference on unemployment, industrial relations and economic harmony, which is to take the form of church services, forums and mass meetings on November 13 and 14. At these meetings the Golden Rule in industry and economic harmony will be discussed, preached and made the subject of addresses.

"Prominent clergymen, well known industrial leaders and specialists in the field of Labor, both local and from other parts of the country, will fill the pulpits of Greater Boston to deliver messages on some phase of the general theme," says an announcement by the committee of arrangements. "For the first time in the history of New England, possibly the entire country, has there been such harmony and unity in an entire metropolitan community for the furtherance of a common ideal."

BOOKS FOR RURAL LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — After 1923 anyone entering the library profession in Wisconsin will have to qualify before a certification board. Statements made at the closing session of the Wisconsin Library Association's annual convention placed this legislation in the front rank of the organization's work during the year. It was reported that library activities in rural communities had made remarkable progress, that the country population is reading the same books as city people. This improvement was traced largely to the advent of the motor car, the dweller on the farm, having been brought in contact with practically everything that is done by city folk, now demands the same means of improvement. M. S. Dudgeon, public librarian of Milwaukee, was elected president of the association.

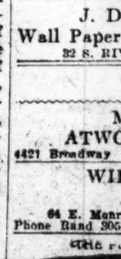
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, October 19, 1921.

THE autumn publishing season has begun well. It is now in full swing, and, as usual, many of the books which received the most attention in the press, are not in Charles Lamb's phrase, books at all. These are compilations by eminent people who have something to say, but who have not the art or the wish to say it with literary skill. I skip and skim these books. I do not read them, yet I enjoy them.

ONE of them is Sir William Robertson's "From Private to Field Marshal," packed with interesting material, mainly military, and with the added interest of being the autobiography of a man who has risen from the lowest rank to the highest. Another volume which might have pleased Charles Lamb, but which he certainly would not have called a real book, is Mr. Charles C. Gatty's "Mary Davies and The Manor of Ebury" in two volumes. These volumes are of especial interest to Londoners. They tell the story of Mary Davies, the heiress of the Manor of Ebury, in the heart of fashionable London, which today is perhaps the most valuable district as regards rents in the west end. This book had a tremendous send-off because it was reviewed by Mr. Augustine Birrell in The Times of London in the right hand column of the news page, on two successive days.

ANOTHER book that is attracting wide attention is a new Diary by Mrs. Asquith, portions of which are being published in the Ladies Field under the title of "A Little Journey." Here is a passage that will interest those who knew Harry Cust, the brilliant editor of the Pall Mall Gazette: "We all dined together, and I quarreled with H. Cust over Victor Hugo: I rather gave away my case by exaggeration. We are on the defensive with each other over literature, as he thinks me a fool, and this is irritating, but he takes nothing really seriously—above all, his friends. He is seriously in love, but does not love seriously."

AS somebody is sure to write to me and ask where Charles Lamb's reference to Books that are no Books, "Biblia-a-Biblia," may be found, I append Elia's famous statement: "I have no repugnances (in books). Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low. I can read anything which I call a book. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow as such. In this catalogue of books which are no books—biblia-a-biblia—I reckon Court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draughtboards bound and lettered at the back, scientific treatises, almanacks, statutes at large; the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns, and, generally, all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without'; the Histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew), and Paley's 'Moral Philosophy.' With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding.—Elia."

CHARLES LAMB is one of Belinda's favorite authors. She tells me that she would like to read an essay by him every day. To which I reply, "Tut! tut! not with the farm on your hands, my dear." As this brings me to Belinda and the farm I hereby quote a letter I have received from Boston: "I notice that in the Literary Letter dated September 14 you say that there are eleven ponds on Island Farm, and then you proceed to give the names of only ten. Perhaps in a paragraph of some future letter you will give the name of the eleventh." The explanation is simple. The Ordnance Map gives eleven ponds, and as Ordnance Maps never err, there must be eleven. So I went round the ponds carefully and discovered that the Twin Ponds are counted as two. A narrow rim of rushes divides them, so they are really two, thus making eleven.

WHEN I smiled at the wish of Belinda to read an essay by Charles Lamb every day, it was because, until the 550 irises (she has just bought them) are planted around the Home Pond she will have no time for reading. The clearing and cleaning of the Home Pond was a lengthy affair; it required three men and a horse and cart to disencumber it of the trunks and boughs, and ancient household utensils that had accumulated in the waters during the past fifty years. Then the banks had to be dug and smoothed and prepared, in which Belinda, and my Dark Eyed Niece, clad in linen smocks, and top boots that reached to their knees, assisted. Now the 550 iris bulbs must be planted. When I asked Belinda why she spends so much time on these bulbs, she replied, "They will provide beauty, and I shall hope, to pass on some of the beauty to others for—cash." At that, as Artemus Ward would have said—"I smole." Belinda is hopeful of making the farm pay some day, but if a friend in Illinois were to ask me if I advise him to settle in Kent, England, in an Elizabethan Farm House, with surrounding acres, I should answer—"You will enjoy it immensely, my friend, but it is as well that you should have a considerable balance at your bank."

AT supper Belinda said to me, "You have been very sweet in advising us about planting the bulbs, and in telling us of the various poets who have treated the Iris, in immortal verse; but you have not done much digging. You might, at least, write a poem about Irises and the Home Pond." With that I retired to my room, and composed the following. It will be noticed that in the first two stanzas there are no rhymes. In this I have followed the prevailing fashion. Poetry without rhymes takes about a quarter the time it took Tennyson or Wordsworth to make a poem. In the Finale it will be observed that I have struggled to introduce rhymes.

BULB PLANTING

I

We dig around the pond,
We crumble Kentish loam,
We plant the Iris bulbs.

II

Next June around the pond,
From out the Kentish loam,
The Irises will glow.

Finale

Oh happy boon,
June,
Soon,
When Irises will bloom.

CAUSES, it has been said before, produce effects. But who would have thought that the rage for motor chars-à-bancs in England, which are crowding the roads in all directions, should affect the book stalls and shops, lessening the number of books they sell. The reason is that you can read in a train, indeed many people do most of their reading in trains, but you cannot read in a motor char-à-bancs.

ONCE upon a time the newspapers published inquiry lists of the Best Hundred Books; but this is an age of short cuts, and the literary inquiry of today, which is being answered in more than one journal, is—"If all the books in the English language were destroyed, except three, which three would you choose for preservation? The answers are various. One of them that raised a smile on my stern face was this, "The Bible, Shakespeare, and Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book." Was it not Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book that, in describing the various ways of cooking a hare, began with—"First catch your hare?"

MR. NEVINSON'S new collection of pictures in London has had a curious effect, owing to his Confession of Art Faith which he prints as a preface to the catalogue. It is so witty, bumptious and Nevinsonian that the critics have paid more attention to it than to his pictures. This is hardly what Mr. Nevinson wants. He is one of those artists who can handle the pen and the brush with equal ease.

TO my collection of literary stories I have added the following: One day Lord Tennyson took into dinner a nervous young lady, who was also an aspiring writer. After the bard had slowly partaken of fish and soup, feeling more genial, he turned to the young lady and said, "Well, my dear, what do you do for a living?" She was so startled at this sudden interest shown in her by the great man that she stammered out, "I bite rooks."

THE interest in the 'Nineties continues. Mr. E. T. Raymond has lately entered the lists with "Portraits of the Nineties." He belongs to the clever, rather than to the genial school. He is one of those writers who must be smart at all costs, but some of his paragraphs are very much to the point.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"Mr. Kipling stands for the idea of horizontal extension: we learn from him how wide a place is the world, and how tiny a place our own particular spot in the world. Mr. Hardy stands for the idea of vertical extension; he shows us that on a half-acre plot we can reach the center of everything, provided we go deep enough."

(From "Portraits of the Nineties" by E. T. Raymond.)

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"A Traveller in Little Things." By W. H. Hudson.

Because Mr. Hudson is a beautiful writer, and is able to see the significance in little things, showing often that they are great.

"Poems." By John Middleton Murry.

Because Mr. Murry is not a professional poet, and I like to read people who are trying to do what I sometimes try to do—to write poetry.

"Public School Verse. 1920-1921. An Anthology."

Because I want to discover if there is one schoolboy in these Islands who can write decent verse.

Q. R.

ARTICLES ON THE SEA

Harbours of Memory. By William McFee. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.75.

Though the articles and sketches in this volume are not all about the sea, yet they are all written by a man of the sea and from the point of view of one who spends much time at sea, so that even the article called "A New and Entertaining Method of Reviewing Books Highly Recommended to the Profession" is quite in harmony with the one called "The Shining Hour," which is, in fact, about the sea. Since William McFee is primarily a teller of stories, he perforce puts his reviews and such criticism as that on Joseph Conrad, in "The Artist Philosopher," into a sort of narrative form. Of Conrad he says: "His technical method is provoking to seamen, who have a very different fashion of telling a tale—as different, in fact, as the average ship master is from Charlie Marlow. There is, as Conrad himself remarks, nothing speculative in a sailor's mentality. The meaning of his story is on the outside. Conrad is entirely speculative."

Thus William McFee's articles are much easier reading than Conrad's for the average person, since McFee's meaning is "on the outside." His style has none of Conrad's strange preoccupation, which is due, perhaps, in part to the fact that English is not Conrad's native language. McFee's style shows no struggle to express exactly some strange, inexpressible feeling, but proceeds with sureness and good-nature to convey meaning that is usually clear. McFee's attitude toward his own work, moreover, is natural and likable. Many a reviewer will agree with one of his sentences in which, speaking of a novel by Stephen McKenna, that includes characters from a previous novel, he says, "If I had been consulted about the League of Nations, I should certainly have stood out for a clause abolishing trilogies."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

A Traveller in Little Things. By W. H. Hudson. London and Toronto: Dent. 10s. 6d. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

I

No one knows the English countryside better than Mr. Hudson, and no one has described it with a more tender intimacy. Each county claims him as her own, for to each and all he has given of his best. The Sussex man swears by "Nature in Downland," the Hampshire man by "Hampshire Days," the Wiltshire man by "A Shepherd's Life"; and with the background of South America and much world-wandering, and with that feeling for bird life which only Mr. Warde Fowler in our generation has shared, Mr. Hudson has an outlook upon life in all its forms which is unrivaled in contemporary literature. Here, in a volume pleasant to have and to hold, we possess a series of sketches which range from little lost villages in Wiltshire and Devon to stories of strange happenings in far-off lands and studies of lonely houses in the Argentine, seen nearly a lifetime since but unforgotten.

How can one give the reader a sense of the texture of a work so delicate? The reviewer's task is not an easy one, for the charm of these little tales and memories lies in the telling, and words less perfect than the original are an impertinence. The very title is a memory of a conversation with a glossy and venerable-looking commercial traveler in an hotel at Bristol, who took the author for "a traveler in little things—in something very small—which takes you into the villages and hamlets, where you meet and converse with small farmers, inn-keepers, laborers and their wives, with other persons who live on the land," and added, in pity for the "small" man with whom he talked, "It would simply be a waste of time for me to visit a town of less than fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants." He passed on, and the author saw him no more, but he left an abiding memory when he coined that phrase "a traveler in little things." It is, as Mr. Hudson says, something to be grateful for. Read the book; cudgel your brains for a better title; you will find none.

II

What is the secret of the charm that pervades all Mr. Hudson's books? Partly it is, no doubt, that they are a personal record, told without egotism and yet in the first person, how difficult a combination an author's experience alone can show. I saw this, I heard that, I talked with such a one; out of this raw material Mr. Hudson makes enduring literature. His is the day of little things; but the life of most of us is not made up of great events, and to make the small interesting and alive is to do a service to humanity. If our descendants ask what the fields and hedgerows of our English country looked like in 1921, how the country folk talked, and how the Englishwoman of birth and breeding can brighten and lighten the lives of her poorer neighbors, it is to Mr. Hudson that they will go for an answer; and they will be happier than ourselves in that they will find one. How much more real the Middle Ages would be to us, or even the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had they met with such a chronicler! Could we know how a villain thought and spoke, or one of Drake's sailors at home in his own village, how our view of history would broaden! So we think, until we remember that sunrise and sunset were there, and the lark rising from the corn, and the apple trees in their delicate glory, and we know that here is our time link with past and future, and that Mr. Hudson, in putting into words our sense of the beauty of the little things of every day, is writing the inner history of mankind, past, present and to come. We thank him and pass on to the pages of his life here set before us.

We read of the old laborer who thought the birds were scarcer than in his youth because he no longer heard their songs; of the samphire gatherer upon the beach with her hint of a story untold to the end; of the village set in the only bit of sheltered road in the bleak Wiltshire downland, the return to whose little street seemed like coming into a warm room in winter, so grateful were its deep and shaded banks in that desolate land; of the mother that brought her town-bred daughter back to the dreary village where her own childhood had been passed, that the girl—destined for a draper's shop—might grow to love it as she did, "who was still a child at heart."

III

He laments the vanishing curtsey, that graceful greeting of the past, and the passing of the great roomy houses in their park-like grounds which adorned our London suburbs half a century ago; he chronicles that gift of a single walnut on the part of the rustic who had never before been known to make a present; he tells the story of the jackdaw sold to a village carpenter, who was also the village sweep, by a persevering tramp in return for some rashers, half a loaf, and his last florin, and which was, as the tramp promised, soon recognized as "no ordinary jackdaw." We know them all when he has finished, just as we know the chiff-chaff and the wasp who drove a party of clergy at Salisbury into an attitude the reverse of Uncle Toby's when he told the fly which settled on him that there was "room enough in the world for thee and me"; as we know the children whom he chronicles so tenderly.

The chapters on children are indeed the most magical of all. There was the little boy who prattled of his sisters and gave Mr. Hudson the sprig of fragrant southernwood; there was the other who, in his own words, "never had a home," but "belonged to a dramatic company" and was very weary of it; there was Freckles, with her shaven head and nightcap, who wanted him to come back in five years to see how her hair would have grown; there was little Millicent, whose uncle took him for a tramp and scolded her for kissing him; there was Mab, who resolved to go to school before she was old enough to be accepted, and who got her way; there was the child who danced for joy, and little Rose, of the many names, who was only three, and picked up alphabets and sums but was taught music. The childish grasping after facts incomprehensible; the childish love of imitation—these things are commonplaces, but as Mr. Hudson tells them they take on the "aspect of eternal verities." He is too reticent to lay down laws, or to formulate axioms; he tells his stories and follows them up with words made wise by tenderness and insight.

IV

We must quote now, to illustrate our meaning, to give some foretaste of the quality of Mr. Hudson's writing to those—few, let us hope—who do not as yet know its charm. Here is a little picture of the country about the sheltered village spoken of above. "All the day long it was quiet; and when, tired of work, I went out and away from the village across the wide vacant fields, there was nothing to attract the eye. Day after day a dull cloud was all over the sky and the wind blew cold from the northeast. The aspect of the country, as far as one could see in that level plain, was wintry and colorless. The hedges in that part are kept cut and trimmed so closely that they seemed less like hedges than mere faint grayish fences of brushwood, dividing field from field; they would not have afforded shelter to a hedge-sparrow. The trees were few and far apart—gray naked oaks, unvisited even of the tits that find their food in bark and twig; the wide fields between were bare and devoid of life or man or beast or bird." Here is a picture of the village where the old man lived who gave the walnut from his treasured tree, and the settlement which that old man made when young, and it is the brief true history of every squatter on every English common besides. "Now the village was at one end of a straggling common, and many irregular strips and patches of commonland existed scattered about among the cottages and orchards. It was at a hedge-side on the border of one of these isolated patches that the young stranger, known as an inoffensive, diligent, and exceedingly quiet young man, set up his hovel. To protect it from the cattle he made a small ditch before it. This ditch he made very deep, and the earth thrown out he built into a kind of rampart, and by its outer edge he put a row of young holly plants, which a good-natured woodman made him a present of. He was advised to plant the holly behind the ditch, but he thought his plan the best, and to protect the young plants he made a little fence of odd sticks and bits of old wire and hoop iron. But the sheep would get in, so he made a new ditch; and then something else, until in the course of years the three-quarters of an acre had been appropriated."

Intimacy is the keynote of English country life, intimacy such as is impossible in the wide featureless pampas of the south which Mr. Hudson knows so well. Only perhaps in England, and in England only to the country bred, can the full thrill of such a passage as that which opens the chapter called "The Return of the Chiff-Chaff" fully come home: "On a warm brilliant morning in late April I paid a visit to a shallow lakelet or pond five or six acres in extent which I had discovered some weeks before hidden in a depression in the land, among luxuriant furze, bramble and blackthorn bushes. Between the thickets the boggy ground was everywhere covered with great tussocks of last year's dead and faded marsh grass, a wet, rough, lonely place where a lover of solitude need have no fear of being intruded on by a being of his own species, or even a wandering moorland donkey. On arriving at the pond I was surprised and delighted to find half the surface covered with a thick growth of bog-bean just coming into flower. The quaint three-lobed leaves, shaped like a grebe's foot, were still small, and the flower stalks, thick as corn in a field, were crowned with pyramids of buds, cream and rosy red like the opening dropwort clusters, and at the lower end of the spikes were the full-blown singular, snow-white, cottony flowers—our strange and beautiful water edelweiss." The reviewer knows a smaller pond, on the lower slopes of a wooded Sussex field, hung round with brambles, blackthorn and golden broom and gay with mermaids, as Suffolk folk poetically call the white water buttercup with its golden eye, which in early May bears the same stamp of rare and unexpected loveliness, and which comes year after year as a fresh delight among the untrodden copses.

V

And here is the touching end of the story of Freckles, the child with the shaven head and nightcap who bade her friend come back in five years, when her hair was grown. "She looked toward the wet street and her face changed, and with a glad cry she darted out. The rain was over, and a big man in a gray tweed coat was coming across the road to our side. She met him halfway, and, bending down, he picked her up and set her on his shoulder and marched with her into the house.

"There were others, it seemed, who were able to appreciate her bright mind, and could forget all about her freckles and her nightcap."

How simply told, and how Wordsworthian in its truth! And to set against it we must quote a passage or two more, in which the author sought, and found, a lonely Devon village and, longing to find it again, in his dreams set out to do so. "I remembered how I searched among deep lanes, beyond rows and rows of ancient hedgerow elms, and how I found its little church and thatched cottages at last, covered with ivy, and roses and creepers, all in a pink and white cloud of apple blossom. . . . Through a gap in the hedge I saw the great red globe of the sun quite near the horizon, and immediately after seeing it I was in a narrow road with a green border, which stretched straight away before me further than I could see. Then the thatched cottages of a village came into sight; all were on one side of the road, and the setting sun, flaming through the trees, had kindled trees and cottages to a shining golden flame." To revisit in memory what one has seen and loved—there is no more beautiful experience upon earth, and few readers of this book but will lay it down now and again, and saying in their hearts, How true that is, will lose themselves in their own memories and thank him for the quiet happiness which comes from tasting suddenly the sweetness of the past.

THE CRITICAL FACULTY

Pastiche and Prejudice. By A. B. Walkley. London: William Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $3.

It must have been exhilarating for the eyes of habitual readers of The Times of London to light—at the breakfast table or in the railway carriage or even in a post-prandial armchair—on any one of the essays now bound together and offered to the book-loving public under the correct but not inspiring title of "Pastiche and Prejudice." But however exhilarating The Times devotees may have found Mr. Walkley's occasional articles, they need have no hesitation in buying the complete collection for immediate reperusal. The essays lose nothing by juxtaposition and they gain much. If it was a delight to come across them piecemeal it will be an illumination to take them in more rapid succession. For read quickly they will be found to contain, in casual statements, in fragments and hints which positively leap and cling together under the pressure of attention, a record of the faith and practice of an adventurous critic such as few, if any, other writers could have set down with so finished and admirable a simplicity.

For readers at all curious about the mystery of literary art this will be the absorbing fascination of Mr. Walkley's book. They will make their acknowledgments to the skillful imitations of the "Pastiche," where the author seems to be tickling our ears with the very echo of Aristotle and Boswell, Sterne and Henry James, but they will pass on without unnecessary lingering by the way to the pages where he discourses in his own person of "The Function of Criticism," of "Criticism and Creation" and of "Acting as Art." They will discover soon that Mr. Walkley has had an immense æsthetic experience which has acted like a religious conversion in "harmonizing" his reactions. In the temple where he serves he has seen a resplendent figure standing by the high altar, the figure of Benedetto Croce. He is determined that all shall see the glory of Croce, too, and he spares no pains to illuminate any passages of the philosopher's æsthetic theories that may seem obscure. In "A Point of Croce's" he gracefully picks up the glove thrown down by Dr. Bosanquet in his paper on "Croce's Æsthetic" and defends the latest philosophy of art from its critics as valiantly as if he had himself been trained in the schools instead of in the theaters. It is magnificent, but it is not quite so valuable, we venture to think, as some of the less directly Crocean reflections that impress as the fruit of a longer and possibly more temperamental experience. Nothing could be more invigorating to read than Mr. Walkley's destructive attack on the theory that novelists are "creators" to the exclusion of critics.

"The average man, with all his interest in life fixed on 'people,' is always falling into the error that the novelist or playwright makes something, while the critic makes nothing. And your fourteenth-rate author, sharing the temperament of the average man, falls into the same error and seems, indeed, inordinately proud of it. He seems to say: 'Why, you, good master critic, couldn't even begin to do what I, the "creative" artist, do'; and he would probably be surprised by the answer that it is the critic's very critical faculty, his endowment of judgment and taste, which makes the writing of bad plays or novels impossible, because repugnant to him. It is precisely because the critical faculty is so rare a thing that so many bad novels and plays get themselves written."

The statement accounts not only for the flood of bad work but for the scarcity of good plays and novels, and the even greater scarcity of good criticism, which works in a world of ideas and concepts remote from the intuitions of the average gregarious man, whether he be an artist or not. That is a reason the more for thankfulness when brought to the encounter with a critic of Mr. Walkley's fine distinction. Whether he is writing about "Grand Guignolism," "The Silent Stage," "Futurist Dancing" or "First Nights" he offers a sincere and vital account of the critical adventures of his own rarely discriminating spirit. One can hardly afford not to take the chance provided by "Pastiche and Prejudice" of enriching experience by sharing for a few swift hours the communicated wisdom of Mr. Walkley's ripe judgments.

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RUSSIAN LETTERS

Alexander Block is one of the very few Russian poets in Soviet Russia who write of Bolshevism. As a rule they prefer to seek inspiration afar. Kusmin's imagination is captured by Venice and by Assisi; Goumilav indulges in such visions as "The Child of Allah" and "The Dragon;" Boris Zaitzev has also been subdued by the spell of Italy; and Zamiatin writes of English life. Arabian nights and castles in Spain haunt the poets of Russia, fleeing as they are from the realities of life. Block has, however, the courage to face life. He was the first in Russia to approach the problem which the Russia of today presents. In his poem "The Twelve" he has pictured the tragedy of Russia and the forces which are struggling in the Russian peasant. "The Twelve" makes you understand Bolshevism in its popular manifestations. No idealization here, just the terrible truth. It might be wondered how this production could have been published in Russia. Could it be that the sublime irony of the author escaped the watchful eye of the authorities? It may be so. He has now made another attempt to deal with Bolshevism, not from its mass aspect, but as an individual problem. He turns to Roman history, to the unsuccessful rising of Catiline, four centuries before the fall of the Roman Empire. "There is no doubt that Catiline was . . . a revolutionary . . . the product of iniquitous social conditions, nourished in their suffocating atmosphere and embodying in all their ugliness the vices of the society of his day." Block interprets Catiline as a Bolshevik who desired to destroy the old world for the sake of a new one, which he did not even know.

As for the novelist Alexei Tolstoy, one of the most powerful writers of modern Russia, he has found the prototype of the Bolsheviki in Russian history. Alexei Tolstoy is living in Paris. During the last ten years he has been one of the most attractive figures in Russian literature. He has the gift of suggesting the aroma of things. Life in the peaceful country houses of the petty landlords before the Revolution found in him a genial interpreter. His heroes are all of them rather dull personages, ponderous, slow, lazy, but surprisingly real. At present Tolstoy is picturing the life in Petrograd just before the war in his romance "The Passion," which is appearing in the "Annales Contemporaines" of Paris (in Russian).

In the process of Russia's recovery her literature is destined again to play a considerable part. New firms have been established which are devoting themselves to the publication of Russian books. It is noteworthy that owing to the technical decay of Russia the Soviet Government is now forced, like the émigrés, to print books abroad, so that practically the whole production of Russian books is carried on in foreign countries. Many bookshops have been opened, which sell only Russian books and they have found a good market.

The conditions for the production of Russian books are particularly favorable in Tzecho-Slovakia, where the Russian language is spoken among educated people. Besides, in Carpathian Ruthenia, which is forming a part of Tzecho-Slovakia, Russian is the mother tongue of the population. The Russian publishing firms at Prague are supplying mostly schoolbooks and classics. In Berlin a new large undertaking has come into being, a publishing house which will be devoting itself to monographs of Russian artists and to an art magazine. The first monograph in print is dedicated to the painter Bakst. Another firm, S. Efron of Berlin, is going to publish scientific literature and fiction, among others a book on Einstein's theory and a work of Rabindranath Tagore. The Russian Universal Publishing House at Berlin is preparing Hamlet and the Christmas Tales by Dickens in Russian.

Very useful work is carried on by a new monthly, "The Russian Book," edited in Berlin by Professor Yastchenko, of which only four numbers have appeared till now. It supplies bibliographical material and is trying very successfully to gather all available information on the activities of Russian scientists and men of letters dispersed throughout the world, as well as living in Soviet Russia. The brief bibliographical communications give an interesting insight into the various destinies of Russians in these present turbulent days.

CURIOUS VOLUMES

Terrestrial and Celestial Globes: Their History and Construction. Including a Consideration of Their Value as Aids in the Study of Geography and Astronomy. Two volumes. By Edward Luther Stevenson. New Haven: Published for the Hispanic Society of America by the Yale University Press. $10.

In these "curious volumes of forgotten lore" more than 850 globes "known to have been constructed from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century" are listed and described, and many of them are also represented in the multitude of illustrations. Under the head of globes the armillary sphere and the orrery are, of course, included. Careful explanations are given of the various methods of cutting globe gores, such as the method of Mercator, who truncated his gores 20 degrees from the poles, and prepared circular sections for the polar areas, and that of Antonius Florianus who arranged his in circles radiating from the poles.

For the average reader this scholarly work may be only a mass of curious information to dip into here and there, but for the professional geographer it should be decidedly valuable, for it traces the development of globe-making in such a way as to show the progress of geographical knowledge, with thorough notes, a bibliographical list, and an index of globes and globe makers.

To the general reader Ravenstein's description of the oldest terrestrial globe extant, that of Martin Behaim of Nurnberg, constructed in 1492, should be especially interesting. "The sea is colored a dark blue, the land a bright brown or buff with patches of green and silver, representing forests and regions supposed to be buried beneath perennial ice and snow. Perhaps the most attractive feature of the globe consists of 111 miniatures, for which we are indebted to Glockenthon's clever pencil. . . . The miniatures represent a variety of subjects. Forty-eight of them show us kings seated within tents or upon thrones. . . . Eleven vessels float upon the sea, which is peopled by fishes, seals, sea-lions, sea-cows, sea-horses, sea-serpents, mermen, and a mermaid. The land animals include elephants, leopards, bears, camels, ostriches, parrots, and serpents. . . . The only fabulous beings which are represented among the miniatures are a merman and a mermaid, near the Cape Verde Islands, and two Sciapodes in central South Africa, but syrens, satyrs, and men with dogs' heads are referred to in some of the legends."

In a note at the end of the second volume, Mr. Stevenson quotes Plutarch, who says in his "Theseus" that "Geographers crowd into the edge of their maps parts of the world about which they have no knowledge, adding notes in the margins to the effect that only deserts full of wild beasts and impassable marshes lie beyond," and gives Jonathan Swift's lines:

So geographers in Afric maps
With savage pictures fill their gaps
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.

These passages indicate only a few bits of the fascinating information with which the two volumes are packed. Sometimes the various facts are put together with little attempt at transition, so that an effect of special profusion is given. From Joseph Moxon, for instance, the English mathematician and hydrographer, who published in 1659 "A Tutor to Astronomy and Geography, or an easie and speedy way to know the Use of both the Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial," in which he informed the reader: "I hope to encourage those by an ample liberal plainness to fall in love with the Studies, that formerly have been disheartened by the Crabbed brevity of those Authors that have in Characters as it were rather writ Notes for their own Memories, than sufficient Documents for their Readers Instructions," Mr. Stevenson passes to the Chinese of the time of Kublai Kaan in the thirteenth century. Yet, on the whole, the work is well arranged and well written. Mr. Stevenson is certainly not an author of "crabbed brevity" who has merely "writ notes" for his own memory.

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THE HOME FORUM

Days of Our Summer Idleness

The first eager glance out on this brilliant and beautiful morning; and behold! it is all a wonder of blue seas and blue skies that we find before us, with Lismore lying golden-green in the sunlight, and the great mountains of Mull and Morven shining with the pale ethereal colors of the dawn. . . .

Up and out, laggards, now; and hoist this big red and blue and white thing up to the head of the tall pole that the lads far below may know to send the gig ashore for us! And there, on the ruffled blue waters of the bay, behold! the noble "White Dove," with her great mainsail, and mizzen, and jib, all set and glowing in the sun; and the scarlet caps of the men are like points of fire in this fair blue picture; and the red ensign is fluttering in the light northwesterly breeze. Breakfast is hurried over; and a small person who has a passion for flowers is dashing hither and thither in the garden until she has amassed an armful of our old familiar friends—abundant roses, fuchsias, heart'sease, various colored columbine, and masses of southernwood to scent our floating saloon; the waggonette is at the door. . . .

And here is the stalwart and brown-bearded Captain John—John of Skye we call him—himself come ashore in the gig, in all his splendor of blue and brass buttons; and he takes off his peaked cap to the mistress of our household—whom some of her friends call Queen Titania, because of her midge-like size—and he says to her with a smile—

"And will Mrs. —— herself be going with us this time?"

That is Captain John's chief concern: for he has a great regard for this domineering small woman; and shows his respect for her, and his own high notions of courtesy, by invariably addressing her in the third person.

"Oh, yes, John!" says she . . . "and this is a young friend of mine, Miss Avon, whom you have to take great care of on board."

And Captain John takes his cap off again; and is understood to tell the young lady that he will do his best, if she will excuse his not knowing much English. Then, with great care, . . . Miss Avon is assisted down from the waggonette, and conducted along the rough little landing-slip, and helped into the stern of the shapely and shining gig. Away with her, boys! The splash of the oars is heard in the still bay; the shore recedes; the white sails seem to rise higher into the blue sky as we near the yacht; here is the black hull with its line of gold—the gangway open—the ropes ready—the white decks brilliant in the sun. We are on board at last.

"And where will Mr. —— himself be for going," asks John of Skye, as the men are hauling the gig up to the davits.

Mr. —— briefly but seriously explains to the captain that, from some slight experience of the winds on this coast, he has found it of about as much use to order the tides to be changed as to settle upon any definite route. But he suggests the circumnavigation of the adjacent island of Mull as a sort of preliminary canter for a few days, . . . and he would prefer going by the south, if the honorable winds will permit. . . . With these somewhat vague instructions, Captain John is left to get the yacht under way; and we go below to look after the stowage of our things in the various staterooms.

And what is this violent altercation going on, in the saloon?

"I will not have a word said against my captain," says Mary Avon. . . . "His English is perfectly correct."

This impertinent minx talking about correct English in the presence of the Laird of Denny-mains!

"'Mrs. —— herself' is perfectly correct; it is only politeness; it is like saying 'Your Grace' to a Duke." . . .

But what is the English that we hear now—called out on deck by the voice of John of Skye?

"Eachen, slack the lee topping-lift! Ay, and the tackle, too. That'll do, boys. Down with your main-tack, now!"

"Why," exclaims our sovereign mistress, who knows something of nautical matters, "we must have started!"

Then there is a tumbling up the companion way; and lo! the land is slowly leaving us; and there is a lapping of the blue water along the side of the boat; and the white sails of the "Wild Dove" are filled with this gentle breeze. Deck-stools are arranged; books and field glasses and what not are scattered about. . . . The days of our summer idleness have begun.

And as yet these are but familiar scenes that steal slowly by—the long green island of Lismore—"Liosmor," the Great Garden; the dark ruins of Duart, . . . Loch Don, with its sea-bird-haunted shallows, and Loch Speliv leading up to the awful solitudes of Glen More; then, stretching far into the wreathing clouds, the long rampart of precipices, rugged and barren and lonely, that form the eastern wall of Mull.

There is no monotony on this beautiful summer morning; the scene changes every moment, as the light breeze bears us away to the south. For there is the Sheep Island; and Garveloch—which is the rough island; and Eilean-na-naomha—which is the island of the Saints. But what are these to the small transparent cloud resting on the horizon?—smaller than any man's hand. The day is still; and the sets are smooth: cannot we hear the mermaidens singing on the far shores of Colonsay?—"White Wings," by William Black.

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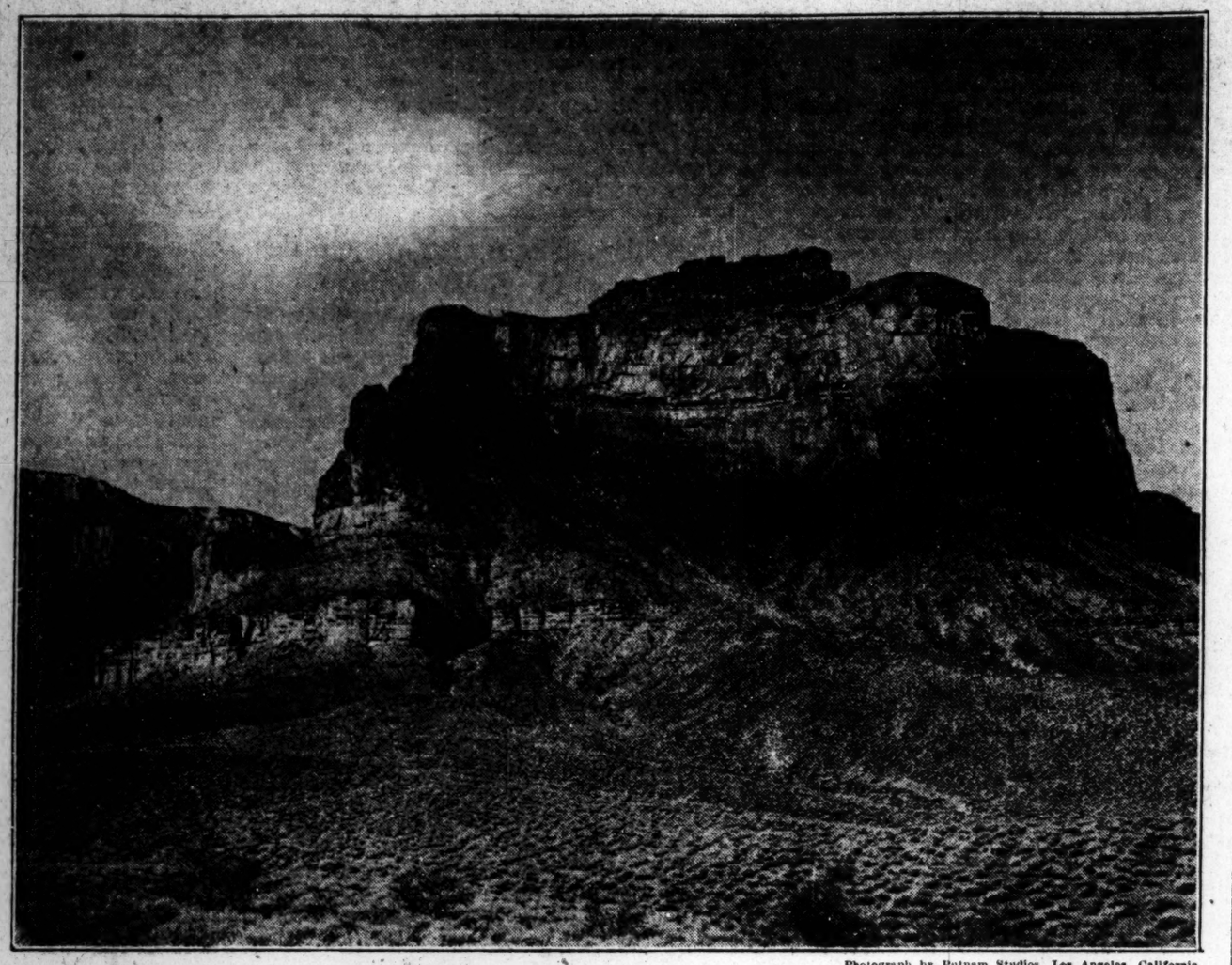
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Poe and Macaulay

Art was for Poe one long series of technical problems more or less consciously confronted, and in this prevailing interest in technical problems his resemblance to modern decadents is once more evident. All the motives and methods that have thus far been noted as characteristic of Poe imply that art is for the most part a matter of technical dexterity, and depends for its success on shrewd calculation of effects, on the wise use of confessedly artificial material, and on masterly execution. With life itself the artist is only incidentally concerned; he looks to it merely as to a storehouse whence he may draw the crude material that is to be worked up into art; depth of interpretation and genuineness of human appeal are only subordinate excellences. Art exists for its own sake and is its own justification. A poem, Poe asserts, in The Poetic Principle, should be "written solely for the poem's sake." In this phrase, he substantially anticipates the famous formula of art for art's sake which modern æstheticism has adopted as its distinctive legend. . . .

Poe's style is delicately artificial, to suit his subject-matter and his methods. He is fond of calculated involutions and inversions and of nicely modulated rhythms. He had evidently read De Quincey with intense appreciation, and there are repeatedly in Poe's most highly finished prose echoes of De Quincey's cadences and groupings of accent. In such visionary tales as Eleanora the style has the sustained music and the elaborate melodies of an incantation, and does much by its subtly modulated rise and fall, its apt accelerations and delays, and its sympathetically shifting tone-color, to subdue and control the reader's imagination, and to impose upon him with surreptitious persuasiveness the images, the moods, and the fantastic dreaming that Poe would have him helplessly accept. In his critical writings, on the other hand, Poe's style is keen, analytical, acrid, harshly accentuated. Here again is illustrated the curious division in Poe between emotions and imagination on the one hand, and intellect on the other. Poe's favorite critic is Macaulay. "The style and general conduct of Macaulay's critical papers," Poe assures us, "could scarcely be improved." Accordingly, in his own critical essays, there is much of the over-anxious emphasis, the challenging manner, the demonstrative tone that make Macaulay's literary essays so lacking in subtlety, delicacy, and charm. There is much, too, of Macaulay's hardness of finish, unsensitiveness to the shade, and confident maladroitness. On the other hand, Poe cannot at all rival Macaulay in wide reading, varied knowledge, command of literary gossip and apt anecdote, or in dignity of experience and breadth of culture. Accordingly, Poe as a critic escapes being a miniature, "shallow-hearted" Macaulay only through his genius for analysis and his insight into technical problems. He has a far surer intuition than Macaulay in whatever concerns the mechanics of art. In his essays on special poets or poems, he explains many obscure passages with genuine niceness of instinct, and comments often with great delicacy of perception upon beauties of technique and of structure. In his essays on the theory of art, he adopts in some degree the romantic doctrine of art as a revealer of what he calls "supernal loveliness," and writes with a plausible imitation of academic sincerity a plea for the Poetic Principle. . . . Poetry, he implies, is the ultimate form of speech. Yet, despite the amiable volubility with which Poe recommends this doctrine, the essay does not succeed in getting itself believed; it is largely vitiated by the tone of the professional lecturer, who seems to be saying what he knows will please or impress, rather than uttering his own frank thought.—Lewis Edward Gates.



Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, California

A butte in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona

The Roman Road

The Roman Road runs straight and bare
As the pale parting-line in hair
Across the heath. And thoughtful men
Contrast the days of Now and Then,
And delve, and measure and compare;
Visioning on the vacant air
Helmed legionaries, who proudly rear
The Eagle, as they pace again
The Roman Road.
—Thomas Hardy.

Counsel and Help

They that won't be counselled, cannot be helped.—Franklin.

Dawn and Dusk Colors of the Canyon

. . . Noon is the worst possible hour at the Canyon, so far as color is concerned. Only at dawn or after sunset do the walls and buttes warm up and glow with hues both local and reflected. It is one of the astonishing features here that rough-faced rocks can reflect such brilliant cloud and sky effects and that the local yellow or rose or red can shift into orange or carmine or violet so quickly and without effort.

Not only the color undergoes change from dawn to dusk but the forms shift, appearing and seemingly disappearing with varying lights. Dutton mentions this in his monograph; and the early Spaniards—the first white people to see the Canyon—spoke of buttes that faded away at noon and came back at night. No doubt the Spaniards attributed the appearance to things supernatural, but it was then, as now, merely an illusion brought about by light. The planes of landscape are greatly flattened and often disappear under direct overhead light. Perspective is wrecked, distance is telescoped, lines are blurred, surfaces are deadened into mere tints, objects at a distance are confused with objects near at hand, and often a blue haze of atmosphere perhaps blots them out entirely.

These strange effects are not strange as soon as you discover the reason for them. They are almost always noticed from the high point of the Rim. Now at the Rim you are looking down into a tremendous trough in the ground. It is like seeing a valley from a mountain top or the earth from an aeroplane. The first things missed are the shadows. You cannot see them, for they are underneath. You are looking into reflecting high lights. Usually in landscape we look not down but straight ahead, and objects are distinguished by their shadows in contrast with their lights. In other words, we recognize them by their drawing. But looking down into the Canyon the drawing is largely lost because of the absence of shadow and the presence of color in closely related tones. What wonder that perspective should often go out in a blur of blue!

And you will notice further that you are not looking at buttes or walls in silhouette against the sky, as you might see Mt. Shasta, for instance, but at buttes seen against buttes and walls against walls. Such relief as there is shows as color against color or texture against texture, and not as dark against light. That is more cause for the blurring of perspective and the telescoping of planes. As for outlines, the sharp edge of Shiva shown against a background of gray wall may go for nothing as definition. So that while this absence of shadow and blending of hue may make for tonal harmony, it also makes for lack of definition, for flattening of planes and perspective, for dissipation of relief and of drawing— in short, for the apparent disappearance of edges, walls, and buttes.

Naturally, such disappearances occur when the sun is directly overhead and shadows are least in evidence. Then it is that many small buttes and promontories are overlooked, that amphitheatres in the Tonto platforms are not seen, that washes and arroyos and side-canyons are as though they had never been. Then, too, the reds and oranges and purples of the Canyon depths get dull and mouldy-looking, the air becomes a metallic blue-silver, the light diffuses and spreads rather than concentrates. It is a disappointing time because one's vision is confused. The Canyon appears merely as a tone effect in bleached hues.

But just as soon as the sun begins to slope to the west a change takes place. The shadows begin to lengthen behind each wall and butte and pinnacle. Straightway the huge forms come forth in their massiveness, lift up, spread out. Drawing comes back and with it perspective. The air changes to lilac or purple, the light falls in concentrated shafts, warming the colors on the slopes of the Supai, bringing out the raspberry red of the Unkar Group, and turning the chocolate of the Granite Gorge into a lively purple. The lower the sun sinks and the sharper the sun-shaft, the farther back fall the resultant shadows, the stronger the relief of scarp and dome and arena, the higher the leap of every tint and hue in the Canyon. Gray becomes golden, red turns into carmine, blue becomes gas blue, and lilac becomes bright violet. The final blare of color is likely to come after the sun has perhaps dropped below the verge and the upper sky is all aflame. Then the Canyon catches up the overhead reflections and spreads them atop of its own local color to make a color gamut the like of which is seldom seen on land or sea.

The tale is repeated at dawn. The walls warm from fawn-color to orange, grow pink, grow red, grow gray. Shadows lengthen and define, then contract and grow vague. Buttes disengage and stand out, then dissipate and practically disappear. Never while the sun travels across the arc of the blue is there any standstill to the panorama. It is always shifting and changing, but its most brilliant display is at dawn and dusk when the sun-shafts are the flattest and the shadows are the longest.—"The Grand Canyon of the Colorado," John C. Van Dyke.

The Mosaic-Work of Pope's Diction

When the vast number of his couplets are considered, their fastidious correctness is truly astonishing. How many examples occur to the memory of his correct and musical rhymes, ringing like the clear chimes of a favorite bell through a frosty atmosphere! How often do we forget the poverty of the thought—the familiarity of the image—the triteness of the truths they convey, in the fascinating precision of the verse! It becomes, indeed, wearisome at length from sameness; and to be truly enjoyed must be only resorted to occasionally. The poetical diction of Pope resembles mosaic-work. His words, like the materials of the art, are fitted together with a marvellous nicety. The pictures formed are vivid, exact and skilful. The consummate tact thus displayed charms the fancy, and suggests a degree of patient and tasteful labor which excites admiration. The best mosaic paintings have a fresh vivacity of hue, and a distinctness of outline, which gratifies the eye; but we yield a higher tribute to the less formal and more spiritual products of the pencil. And such is the distinction between Pope and more imaginative poets. . . .—Henry T. Tuckerman.

Continuity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An essential element of all that God created is its continuity. All that was conceived in Mind always has been and will forever continue to be maintained without interruption or cessation. For divine Principle could, obviously, not be infinite and yet create anything which possessed a single quality not derived from divine Mind. Finiteness can no more emanate from infinitude than an incorrect conclusion can be drawn from a correct premise or hypothesis. A limited effect can never be found resulting from a limitless cause.

It may be said, therefore, that there cannot be a single element of destruction in the creation of infinite Mind, the only cause, for if there were, it would have to spring from divine Mind. And having conceived aught that could be destroyed, Principle, being infinite, would be responsible for all that is subject to dissolution, itself an absurdity. A realization of the eternality of life, forces the recognition of the permanence of all that lives, and all that lives must partake of the nature and characteristics of divine Life, and of nothing else. Since the one consciousness, which is divine Mind, is cause it is inevitable that man, Mind's idea, is wholly spiritual and ever conscious and awake, and man can then never be unconscious, asleep, or separated from life. For man lives because God lives, with whom he is coexistent and coeternal. Thus, it will be seen, the acid test in determining what constitutes the reality of life lies in whether it possesses continuity or not.

In like manner it will be seen that any belief in life in matter, in a life lacking in continuity, because of the limited belief in an existence bounded by the cradle on the one end and the grave on the other, must be based upon falsity, for it is in flat contradiction to all reason and revelation. The eternality of life is recognized from Genesis to Revelation. An admission of any supposition that life could be interrupted or suspended, if only for a moment, would lead to the inescapable conclusion that for that period, at least, infinite Life or Mind would be without expression. And if that were possible creation would indeed collapse, for infinite Life would be unexpressed. Life demonstrates Life", Mrs. Eddy writes on page 306 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "The immortality of Soul makes man immortal. If God, who is Life, were parted for a moment from His reflection, man, during that moment there would be no divinity reflected. The Ego would be unexpressed, and the Father would be childless,—no Father."

Now, in the light of all this, the following declaration of Christ Jesus takes on a larger and clearer meaning: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He came so that those who were prepared to hear him might partake of an understanding of life, and that this should include within it an apprehension of life's infinitude, wholly spiritual and not in nor of matter. Mrs. Eddy has plainly set forth, throughout her writings, that the belief of life in matter and its attending fears and disasters, is the outcome of the belief of a tree bearing good and evil fruit. The day that one partakes thereof is surely the day of doom. As soon as one abandons one's insistence that there is but one Principle, infinite good, realizing that all of true creation continues good and reflects the one infinite perfect consciousness, the fictitious claims of a separate creation including all forms of evil, disaster, and mortality present themselves. But these are momentarily and permanently dispelled by a strict adherence to the fundamental proposition that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." (Science and Health, p. 468.)

Of course, in endeavoring to reconcile the Adamic belief of creation with the true record, an attempt which is foredoomed to failure, one is called upon to accept both the belief in a material life as well as the true record appearing in the first chapter of Genesis, life which is spiritual, without beginning and without ending. For, in reality it is plainly seen that there is no hereafter, when it dawns upon one that there is but the one eternal present, continuing from everlasting to everlasting. When adhering strictly to the realization of the continuity of life, in the face of the arguments of mortality, one is obliged to keep one's eye single and in so doing, as the Scripture promises, "if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." The suggestion of loneliness is promptly replaced by the understanding of man's at-one-ment with divine Love, man's only Life, and of man's inseparability from his rightful place and environment, even if not apparent to limited human view. A glimpse of this great fact awakens one to deeper realization of his true environment, continuously in the arms of everlasting Love, and ceaselessly associated with every right idea, whose identity and individuality can be neither lost nor obscured. This understanding brings joy and peace that comes only from spiritual illumination and from an apprehension of Life and its continuity, and this recognition forever eliminates the suggestion of separation or grief, for man can never be deprived of the perfect gifts which divine Principle bestows upon His creation. When quickened to accept this glorious truth of real being, he can join with the great Apostle to the Gentiles in declaring: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

Mrs. Eddy has set forth with her usual transparent lucidity, on page 81 of Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook: "Man in the likeness of God as revealed in Science cannot help being immortal. Though the grass seemeth to wither and the flower to fade, they reappear. Erase the figures which express number, silence the tones of music, give to the worms the body called man, and yet the producing, governing, divine Principle lives on,—in the case of man as truly as in the case of numbers and of music,—despite the so-called laws of matter, which define man as mortal. Though the inharmony resulting from material sense hides the harmony of Science, inharmony cannot destroy the divine Principle of Science. In Science, man's immortality depends upon that of God, good, and follows as a necessary consequence of the immortality of good."

The Night Express Speaks

Ne'er from my path I swerve
Rattling around a curve
Not vainly trusting to my trusty bars;
On through the hollow night,
While, or to left or right,
A city glistens like a clump of stars.

On through the night I steer;
Never a sound I hear
Save the strong beating of my steady stroke—
Save when the circling owl
Hoots, or the screaming fowl
Rise from the marshes like a sudden smoke.

Now o'er a gulf I go:
Dark in the depth below
Smites the slant beam the shoulder of the height—
Now through a lane of trees—
Past sleeping villages,
Their white walls whiter in the silver light.

—Cosmo Monkhouse.

Gratitude and Triumph

If I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. It is no pleasure for me to triumph over any one.—Abraham Lincoln.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Waterloo of the "Die-Hards"

WHEN Mr. Lloyd George sat down after making his speech to the Commons, in reply to the vote of want of confidence, on the Irish question, moved by the Unionist "die-hards," he left the country with precisely the same amount of information as to the position of the negotiations between the government and Sinn Fein as when he stood up. That, of course, was to be expected. It was absolutely impossible that the government could give the country any information with respect to the negotiations without endangering them. But Mr. Lloyd George did make something else extremely plain to his listeners, if they needed to have it made plain, and that was the responsibilities of both sides in the present negotiations, and the consequences of a failure to come to an agreement.

The motion itself was an entirely nonsensical proceeding. Probably when the "die-hards" embarked upon the process of badgering the government, they did not intend to be made supremely ridiculous themselves. That was, however, bound to be the result of their efforts, if they carried these far enough. The whole of the British Commonwealth is following the negotiations with the closest attention, and the efforts of the little band of wreckers are regarded with anything but a friendly spirit. If there has to be a breach, and if the question has to be fought out, then the whole Commonwealth desires that it should be fought out with entirely clean hands, and after no effort has been spared to come to an agreement. That, from the very first, has been the policy of the government, and it has been a policy any departure from which would have meant instantaneous shipwreck. At the very beginning of the negotiations, a correspondent of this paper in London was able to cable that the government was offering terms of such unprecedented generosity that they felt that the country would be with them in the event of a refusal by Sinn Fein. Since then Mr. Lloyd George has been engaged in a process of paying out more and more rope. Not in the form of concessions beyond his original maximum, but in the form of a determination not to permit too nice verbal distinctions to bring about a rupture.

In this way, week after week has passed by without any very material progress. And the Prime Minister is determined that his patience shall not be exhausted, and that to the utmost generosity of terms shall be added the utmost generosity of treatment. In such circumstances the Unionist "die-hards" might well have supported him, confident that he was strengthening their case should the negotiations collapse. Instead of this they have done everything possible to inflame public opinion, and to make it difficult for the government to maintain the negotiations. Their action, consequently, in formally challenging the policy of the government, was not merely the last straw on the back of the camel, it afforded an opportunity of exhibiting their weakness to the country which the Prime Minister naturally jumped at. When, however, he explained to the House that if the vote should go against him, one entirely relieved man would be able to tender his seals to the King, he was indulging in something of an oratorical flourish. For nobody knew beter than himself, unless it was the "die-hards," the extreme futility of the attack to which he was being subjected. It was an attack which not only lined up the whole of the regular supporters of the government, but which inevitably brought into line with them the Labor Party and the "Wee Frees."

The task of convincing the country of the futility, not to say the recklessness, of the "die-hards'" argument, was an easy one to the Prime Minister. He pointed out that only after every possible effort had been made to reach an agreement would it be possible for the government to appeal to the country for the means of carrying on what would unquestionably be a guerrilla war in Ireland. In illustration of what this meant he referred to the war in South Africa, when every farm became an enemy's depot, and every residence an intelligence office. Because of this he wished, if the necessity arose, that every member of Parliament should be able to go to his constituents, and to say, "We are fighting for the security of the Empire, for the honor of Britain, for freedom and right, and we have done everything in our power to make peace, and it is no fault of ours that this is not being done." Only, he insisted, if such an appeal could be made, and made absolutely truthfully, would it be possible for the government to receive from the constituencies the order to pour troops into Ireland and to launch out upon a civil war. It was not, he added, that the country which had been so largely instrumental in bringing Germany to its knees was not in a position to go into Ireland and to reduce that country to obedience. But it was necessary, before such a step was taken, that the people of Great Britain should feel as convinced of the justice of their cause as they were in the case of Germany.

Thus the action of the "die-hards" has enabled the government to put flatly and clearly before the people of the United Kingdom the issue which is being discussed at the Irish conferences. It has also enabled the government to indicate to Sinn Fein that, if the negotiations break down, the leaders of the National Party must realize the responsibility which will lie upon them. Not even the leaders of the Labor Party could be found to contend for one moment that the military safety of the United Kingdom could be neglected. If the Sinn Feiners are determined to force the claim of independence to an issue, they will inevitably combine against them the whole body of public opinion in the two islands which is not distinctly republican. As a matter of fact, however, it is becoming every day more apparent that the republican issue is not the true issue. It is really a claim which the Sinn Fein leaders are making the utmost of at the moment, with a view of bartering it in the future for the unity of the island. For years it has been steadily maintained in these columns that the real issue in Ireland is the issue of the North and South. The Sinn Feiners have all along contested that assertion. They have declared that the real issue was the hold of the government at Westminster upon the country. Now that all subterfuges have been swept away, it has become plain to everybody that the issue always was the North and South, and that the issue is a religious issue. Political wisdom should have long ago induced the Home Rule party in older days, and the Sinn Fein party today, to accept the fact of centuries; to agree to home rule with some proportion of Ulster excluded; and to set to work to win the confidence of the Protestant counties, whilst trusting to the inevitable economic attraction to bring about an ultimate unity. Mr. Redmond would have done this if it had been permitted to him, but the extreme forces which shipwrecked his effort are the same forces which have now driven Sinn Fein into an identical impasse. What really has to be settled in the conferences which are still to be held is the question of the Belfast Government. Even the Sinn Feiners are insistent that there is to be no coercion, and yet these Sinn Feiners are equally insistent on a settlement which spells coercion. The fact is that never until what is called the South is able to persuade what is known as the North amicably to join hands, can Ireland become a unified country. Unity is not a geographical expression, it is a mental one.

Nebraska's New Third Party

IT IS a significant fact that now, as also in recent years, the movement by all so-called independent or third party political organizations in the United States is toward a coalition against what, rightly or wrongly, is declared to be the capitalistic influence in state and national governments. On the very day when the people of North Dakota refused to give a vote of confidence to the Nonpartisan League, a conference of independent progressives in Nebraska, made up chiefly of farmers and union Labor leaders, launched a new third party movement of their own. To read their demands for reforms in government and their program for the protection of the industrial and social rights of the people of their State, one might not be able to distinguish between the Nebraska third party platform and that of the avowed Nonpartisans in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and those other states of the middle west where they have been most active. To go back still further, it might be equally difficult, except by a careful analysis, to differentiate between the Nebraska third party demands and those of the Socialist Party in the days before the recent war. It would be equally difficult to draw a clearly defined line between the platforms of the Socialists and those of the Farmers Alliance in the years when that organization was a power in politics in Kansas and elsewhere in the grain belt beyond the Mississippi.

There is apparent, however, in the declarations of the Nebraska third party, as summarized in the news dispatches announcing the completion of its organization plans, as there is also in the program of the Nonpartisan League units, an effort to formulate really constructive policies. In this respect it may be said, with due regard and deference to those third parties now little more than remembered by the voters and politicians of today, that actual progress is shown. A dozen years ago, or a quarter of a century ago, for that matter, third party movements were hardly more than negative in their declarations and aims. Rather than constructive, they were obstructive. Disclaiming opposition to the government as constituted, they openly opposed the government as it existed. They never failed to furnish convincing proof of their antagonism to every form of political partisanship except that partisanship which they espoused, a narrow and limited thing, conceived and fostered too often in anger, sometimes in ignorance, but seldom, if ever, in wise deliberative councils. It is significant, therefore, that the pioneers who launched the new Nebraska party, while almost unanimously repudiating a proposed alliance with either of the two older political parties, decided to enter the lists alone, but with a carefully constructed progressive platform.

Perhaps it is logical, rather than coincidental, that the summarized draft of the Nebraska third party's first platform might almost be identified as that of the Nonpartisan League platform in North Dakota, or in any of the other states where the league has been most active. Twenty-five years ago the platform would have served well for the Socialists, the Farmers Alliance, or the Populist Party, as those parties were representative of what was then claimed to be the progressive sentiment of the middle west, although there might have been objection by the masses, and by the leaders, that it was far more constructive than was necessary. But even the phrasing is familiar to those who remember Senator Peffer, Governor Waite, "Sockless" Simpson, Eugene V. Debs, in the days before Socialism and Radicalism became so intermixed and confused, Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, and even William Jennings Bryan, in the times before his "cross of gold" speech, if not quite frequently thereafter. In its larger view the Nebraska party seeks the nationalization of the great public utilities, the railroads, telegraphs, and telephones; the elimination of war, except in case of invasion, unless authorized by vote of the people; the conscription of wealth gained through or because of war; a heavier tax on unearned incomes; reorganization of the federal reserve bank system; and a provision that no act of Congress shall be declared unconstitutional except by a two-thirds vote of the United States Supreme Court. In its demands for state reforms, the party follows quite closely the formula adopted by the Nonpartisan League, which, briefly, is a plan for state ownership or control of utilities, the recall of officials, cooperative plants, mills, and factories, and, finally, the abolition of the party "circle" or party designation in all state elections.

In the last declaration there is, of course, the essence of nonpartisanship, not very successfully concealed even by the expressed determination of the party founders to disclaim the title of the league itself. Any such subterfuge, if intentional, would be vain. No one is going to be misled or deceived by any such political disguise. No one, either, is at all afraid of nonpartisanship, even in the form represented by the Nonpartisan League. If the Nebraska third party adherents and promoters have found a solution for their own problems, and for the problems of the millions of people similarly situated, they need not be backward about offering it to the people anywhere. It makes no difference what they choose to call themselves or what party banner they adopt, and they need not presume for a moment that the political or partisan enemies whom they plan to assail will be deceived or thrown off their guard. If really constructive policies are to be promulgated and defended under the banner of nonpartisanship, it matters not at all whether the distinguishing title is Nonpartisan or nonpartisan.

About the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Great Britain

ALTHOUGH the loss of £3,434,620 sustained by the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Great Britain, as the result of trading, for the half year ended June 28 last, is a matter to be regretted, still it is possible that it may prove to be not altogether an unmixed evil. The cooperative movement, in spite of its long and honorable career, is not yet beyond the experimental stage. Every year that passes sees some new development, and although these developments are, or ought to be, simple expansions of the cooperative ideal, it must be evident to anyone who studies the matter that constant watchfulness is necessary if a departure from these ideals is to be avoided.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society, according to a recent statement, has a membership of about 4,000,000, a capital of about £65,000,000, annual sales of over £155,000,000, and a profit of about £16,000,000. In dealing with such vast sums of money as these, the drawing of the line between sound, if courageous, expansion and speculation is not easy. Buying factories, buying mills, buying plantations, buying farms thousands of acres in extent may be the highest expression of business enterprise, or it may be something just the reverse. It is the same when the question is one of buying commodities in enormous quantities. Especially in these times the element of speculation may enter into such transactions in any event. But, in the case of an organization like the Wholesale Society, every effort should be made to reduce this risk to a minimum. Transactions involving a purchase beyond all need, with the object of making a speculative profit, must be condemned.

There can be no doubt that the greater part of the society's loss, in the present instance, is due to circumstances over which it has little or no control. The official statement points out that the greatest loss, amounting to £1,723,637, was sustained by the distributive department, and was "due entirely to fall of values in stock." This statement may be accepted without question. The value of stocks of all kinds has depreciated enormously, and this loss has to be written off. There is, moreover, nothing fundamentally unwholesome in such losses. What is unwholesome is another tendency noted in the official statement, namely, the failure of some retail societies to follow the lead of the wholesale society in reducing prices. This has meant that these branch societies were, in some cases, actually selling certain commodities at prices which compared unfavorably with those of private shops. Such a policy, of course, makes directly for stagnation, and cannot fail to react unfavorably on the organization as a whole.

Those who are familiar with the working of the Cooperative Society, especially in the north of England, where it meets with its greatest support, are fully aware of the fact that its besetting fault is its tendency to judge the prosperity of any particular branch society by the size of the dividend returned to its members. Again and again, this desire to maintain a high dividend has not only led to the maintenance of high prices, but to the sale of inferior goods and, in the end, to loss of business and general discredit. The Wholesale Society is perfectly justified in urging its members to rally to the support of their local branches. Cooperators must cooperate. Still, the ideal must be adhered to at every point, in the vast dealings of the Wholesale Society as in the smallest transaction across the counter of the local Co-op.

Rare Books in the United States

ONE who collects rare books may intend eventually to write a monograph, or to give scholars access to his collection, but more often, especially in the United States, his purpose may be simply to possess what others do not and cannot have. Such business men as J. P. Morgan, banker; John B. Stetson, manufacturer of and dealer in men's hats; H. E. Huntington, railway official; and A. Edward Newton, dealer in electrical apparatus, have turned to book collecting as a pastime with an amateur spirit that has a delightful freshness. Perhaps many business men who, with expert help, have brought so many valuable books and manuscripts to the United States, do not fully realize that they are gradually providing a great body of material for which scholars hitherto have found it desirable to go to England for study and research. There are as yet in the United States no such great working places, of course, as the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, but because of the tendency of private collections to become finally public in one way or another, the working places for scholars are being developed. In this process a background of appreciation and understanding is being formed, a background which must include all sorts of booklovers, business men, university professors, writers, and any other people who are building up for themselves libraries large or small.

The interest in first editions and manuscripts is a curious thing to analyze, for theoretically it arises because of a desire to know what each writer really and originally said, but actually it comes usually from the wish to own something uncommon. This latter kind of interest is not distinctly literary, and in the United States particularly, because there it has seemed paramount, it needs to be subordinated to the literary interest in the essential meaning of the books collected. The mere sentiment of pride in having something special is far less praiseworthy than the passion for accuracy which insists on comparing the various folios of Shakespeare with the quartos in the attempt to clarify the meaning of each line for the benefit of all readers. One wonders whether it was such a passion for accuracy that put the price of a first edition of John Skelton's poems up to $9700, as Mr. Newton records in "A Magnificent Farce and Other Diversions of a Book-Collector."

Unpublished letters, manuscripts, annotations, and presentation or association copies, showing something of personal friendships, may all have a considerable literary value if they help to round out our understanding of a writer's way of thinking. Thus a collection of Dickens presentation copies, including manuscripts, autograph letters, and original drawings, is now offered for sale in the United States for $157,500. Other large collections in the United States, as Mr. Newton tells us, have everything or nearly everything about Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Shelley, Lamb, Tennyson, Byron, Keats, and Oscar Wilde. In the case of all these writers, complete collections are valuable from a strictly literary point of view. Yet, partly because they are scattered in different parts of the country, the public so far gets little direct or indirect benefit from them. Monographs have not been written, unpublished letters and manuscripts have not been printed, and collections have not been made so accessible as they should be.

In fact, though so many valuable books and manuscripts have been gathered, this kind of collecting in the United States is still generally by the amateur. Collections need to be coordinated, careful catalogues need to be prepared, and scholars need to be encouraged to see the wealth of material that is at hand. Above all, those interested need more to understand the essential idea of collecting, until genuine reasoning and appreciation supplant haphazard buying. Too many people, in getting together small libraries for themselves, are tempted to think that their few first editions of unimportant books have more meaning than they deserve. As the larger and more valuable collections are more generally understood, a better background of real love of books will naturally develop throughout the United States. It is the extension of this genuine appreciation that should be one of the main ideals of the book-collector.

Editorial Notes

THE imagination almost runs riot when it tries to conceive of the possibilities open to the telephone amplifier. Here is President Harding, planning to deliver a historical address on Armistice Day at Washington which will be heard by throngs in New York and as far away as San Francisco. Yet only a few decades ago Bell was experimenting with his simple apparatus which transmitted the human voice across the space of a hall or a street or two. Tomorrow, however, the President may be able to address the assembled Filipinos at Manila while he sits in his office at the White House. Or King George may be able to speak to his subjects in Wellington, New Zealand, from a Buckingham Palace armchair, or to open the Houses of Parliament by telephone. Who shall say, too, that it will not be possible to hold by telephone a peace conference in which the speeches of the "delegates" can be heard by crowds in every capital of the world? A conference of that kind would certainly not be open to the reproach that it had been held behind closed doors. There would be no doors to keep closed.

APROPOS of "Advertising and Reviewing," discussed in these columns, the frequency of publishers' advertisements of fall fiction containing "puffs" by well-known novelists of the publishers' wares makes it pertinent to inquire what the ultimate effect of this inter-professional "boosting" will be. Will the professional critic, like Othello, find his occupation gone? So far as the publishers are concerned, one suspects a concerted attempt on their part to circumvent him, and it is just a question of how far the reading public is with them. The critic, too, may have something to say in the matter. So long as the habit of authors patting each other on the back took the form of prefaces of appreciation, there was an air of spontaneity and whole-heartedness, even though it was pretty certain that a friendly solicitation had been resorted to beforehand, either by author or publisher. But where is the spontaneity in a New York firm's current advertisement of a new work of fiction containing extravagant puffs by Gertrude Atherton, Zona Gale, Rupert Hughes, and Fannie Hurst? Is there an authors' anti-critic league in operation?

IF IT be true that the slang of one generation is a part of the accepted language of the next, the Secretary of the British Imperial War Museum has acted wisely in asking for notes on army slang so that a permanent record may be made. During the war the imagination of the soldier in finding new names for old things, not to mention names for new ones, had full play, and the language was amplified by many expressive terms which seem to have a permanent value and to open up many avenues of lexicographical research. Why "blighty" for home? "burgoo" for porridge? Why "gone west"? why "scrounging"? The man who used the words could not say why, but he knew that each was expressive. What would one give for a complete phonographic record of what was said by Normans and Saxons at Hastings, or Scots and English at Bannockburn, especially Saxons and English, after defeat.

THE defeat of Harvard University by Centre College in football, last Saturday, was evidently as well received as it was unexpected. Not that Harvard was any the less a favorite of those who stand for clean, hard football, but Centre's rush, figuratively, from comparative oblivion to a place on the annual schedule of one of the "Big Three" paved the way for the remarkable support which the southern representatives received. To be sure, Centre's victory, close though it was, was the first scored over the Crimson on a football field since pre-war days; but, as a Harvard alumnus put it, defeat was not so bad after all, when administered by a team so picturesque and of such heroic attainments as the lightweight eleven from Danville, Kentucky.